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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, April 16, 1770.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

IT is said, that it is a point resolved on, to settle nothing respecting the general situation of American affairs, till the formal complaints of a certain town in America, against their late G——r are heard and determined; and that lenient or contrary measures will take place, according as acquittal or condemnation is the fate of the accused.

On Thursday sevennight a conference was held at a house in Grosvenor-square, at which, among other things, it was settled, that, should the present opposition succeed, L——d C——m, L——d T——ple, and the M——s of R——m, should be created Dukes and hold each a cabinet office; that G. G——lle, under the controul of the three Dukes, should appear as ostensible minister, at the head of the Treasury, and to render the present administration permanent, that all those who call themselves the K——g's friends in both houses should be turned and forever kept, out of office. The result of this conspiracy against the authority of the S——n was soon after communicated to a G——t P——e, and he declared, with dignified resentment, that, as he was not consulted in the arrangement, he was determined to prevent its taking place; and that the insolence of their deliberations in *private* had fixed him, in the resolution of NEVER employing them in the *public* councils of the nation.

It is affirmed, that, at a conference held within these two days, between two Great Personages, one of whom lately held the most distinguished post in the law, and the other a great martial employment, it was mutually agreed that no consideration should tempt either of them to resume his place without the other; nor both of them, without a thorough change of men and measures.

It is reported that Mr. Thurloe is appointed Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Dunning.

A certain Great Assembly sat till three o' clock on Friday morning. (e)

A motion has been made in a certain Society, for an amendment in their proceedings, and that they should for the future be guided by law and custom; which was then objected to. Another motion was made in the same Society, that their proceedings relative to a certain expulsion was according to their law and custom, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 44 only. (e)

We hear the betts in a political society, on a popular question were 180 to 224.

It is said the sum of 383,148 l. will be wanted to maintain the forces in the Plantations for the current year.

A further sum of 166,984 l. will be wanted to defray the current expence of the office of ordnance for the land-service in 1770.

The sum of 1,175,224 l. will, it is also said, be wanted for the land service of the present year.

An August assembly agreed on Wednesday to a very prudent and humane regulation, purporting that it should be a standing rule for the Speaker to depart the chair whenever the calls of nature should require his absence, and that the House should still continue sitting. The want of so provident a regulation, is thought to have hastened the death of the late Speaker. (e)

The chairman of a certain Assembly publicly declared on Wednesday, that he was determined to have the orders of the House punctually observed, and if he found he could not effect it, he would instantly resign.

That a certain great Commoner was not committed for a certain speech, in a certain place, is said to have greatly disconcerted the measures of Opposition; for the members of the Minority seem now to make no great ceremony in acknowledging, that a commitment of any one of their party must have been a stroke which could not have failed terminating (by an additional cry of persecution) in their long sought-for triumph over Ad——n. (6)

Lord Hardwick, who went down to his country seat in Cambridgeshire, in high disgust with his brother, the new Chancellor, the day before he died, was sent for up to town, and arrived in Bloomsbury-Square about three hours before the Chancellor expired. (i) The sudden and unexpected event of Mr. Yorke's accepting the seals, joined with the equally sudden and unexpected death of his brother, has thrown Lord Hardwick into a violent fever, and may probably be attended with bad, if not fatal consequences.

Yesterday morning the remains of Mr. Yorke, late Lord Chancellor, were carried from his house in Bloomsbury-Square, to be interred in the burial vault of the family, near Whipple in Cambridgeshire.

The Hon. Mrs. Yorke now lies dangerously ill, in consequence of the shock she received from the sudden death of the late Lord Chancellor. (i)

Yesterday was held a Board of Ordnance, when General Conway was present.

Counsellor Cust, brother to the late Speaker, is gone down to Grantham to offer himself as a candidate for that borough, in the room of Sir John Cust. It is reported he will be strongly opposed by the Rutland family interest.

It is remarked, that General Paoli scarcely now stirs out any where; and that his Excellency's time, night as well as day, is almost wholly spent in writing and sending away packets and dispatches; from whence some persons seem to conjecture, that something of importance, in which the fortune of the General must be materially concerned, is certainly at no very distant period.

This day a wardmote will be held at Girdlers-Hall, for the election of an Alderman of Bassishaw Ward, in the room of Sir William Baker, Knt. deceased.

It was reported yesterday, though we hope without foundation, that notwithstanding the great care lately taken to prevent the distemper among the horned cattle from spreading, a cow yesterday fell down in Fore-street, near Moorfields, so bad with the distemper, that she was obliged to be killed on the spot.

We hear that on Thursday Sir George Yonge and Sir Percy Brett resigned their places as Lords of the Admiralty.

LONDON, January 28.

YESTERDAY the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby resigned all his places under the King to his Majesty, at St. James's.

It is said that there are now in London orders from America, for goods to the amount of one million and a half sterling, but strict orders are given not to ship any unless the duties upon tea and paper are taken off.

It is said that the Hon. Charles Fox, second son of Lord Holland, will be appointed Vice Chamberlain to his Majesty in the room of Viscount Villiers, now Earl of Jersey, though he has already the office of Paymaster of the pensions to the widows of officers of the army, supposed to be worth 3000l. per annum, and has besides the reversion of the office of Clerk of the Rolls in Ireland!

The spirit of the Irish parliament, in refusing to enter the protest of their Viceroy on their journals, is a proof of their magnanimity, and corresponds with the spirited conduct of the parliament of Normandy; the president whereof and some of the members having chose rather to be drove into exile, and imprisonment, than to register edicts contrary to justice and their own consciences.

The day after the prorogation of the I—sh P——t, (c) many of the court party begged to have sentries at their doors, being apprehensive of a riot. Patroles of horse were ordered to disperse any numbers of people in the streets exceeding five; yet notwithstanding a furious mob, it is said, assembled, and have paid dear for their temerity, several hundreds have been either killed or wounded.

Jan. 23. Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bolton was sworn one of his Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

A certain ancient Nobleman, once the favourite of the Muses, and a genuine son of true Liberty, has lately expressed in the warmest terms, his intire approbation of the Noble Lords, who have recently given such evident proofs of their firm attachment to the popular cause.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth for fitting out eight men of war of the line with all possible speed, which are to be manned to the full compliment, as well with regard to seamen as marines; and they are to touch at Cork to victual, and take on board four regiments of infantry on the Irish establishment, orders being already dispatched from the war-office to that kingdom for the said regiments to march immediately to that port. This fleet is destined for North-America.

Private Letters from Madrid mention, that the court has given orders for the Spanish Garrison on the lines near Gibraltar to be doubled.

The M——y have somewhat recovered from the consternation they were thrown into by the unexpected death of the Chancellor. (i) They are, nevertheless, a good deal mortified to find that Mr. De Grey has declined that high office, on account of his infirmities, and will be under the necessity of offering it to Sir John Eardly Wilmot.

It is said that the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, brother to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, will be appointed Lieut. General of the Ordnance, in the room of the Right Hon. Gen. Conway, who is to succeed the Marquis of Granby as Master General of the Ordnance.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham arrived at his house in Pall-mall, from Hayes; immediately after which, he was waited upon by the Duke of Bolton, Marquis of Rockingham, the Earls Temple and Shelburne, and the Marquis of Granby, with all of whom, his Lordship held a long conference.

It seems to be the general and earnest wish of the public, that the late worthy Chancellor may be prevailed on to resume the seals.

Jan. 25. A full Board of Trade was held yesterday at the Plantation Office, Whitehall, at which all the Lords of Trade and Plantations assisted.

NEWPORT, April 9.

Extract from the printed Votes of the House of Commons.

Martis, 18° Die Januarii, 1770.

RESOLVED, That Dr. Musgrave, of Plymouth, do attend this House upon Monday the 29th of this Instant January. (3)

Martis, 23° Die Januarii, 1770.

RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there be laid before this House, Copies of the Establishment of the Judges of the Admiralty and of the Commissioners of the Customs, in North-America, and of the several Officers under them, with their respective Salaries; and also of such Pensions as have been granted out of His Majesty's Revenue of Customs arising there, together with the incidental and contingent Expences attending the Collection of the said Revenue, since the 7th Day of September, 1767, so far as they can be made up.

RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there be laid before this House, an Account of the Custom-House Establishment in North-America, with the Salaries of the Officers employed therein, from the 5th Day of January, 1764, to the 5th Day of January 1767.

ORDERED, That there be laid before this House, an Account of the Duties collected in North-America since the 7th Day of September, 1767, distinguishing those arising from an Act made in the 7th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled, (6) *An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon Exportation from this Kingdom, of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthen Ware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations.*"

According to the best Judgment we can form of the Design of Parliament in the above Extracts, we are fully of Opinion that the Revenue Acts will be repealed before the End of the present Session; which Opinion is greatly corroborated by private Advices received by the Brig Mary—it being generally believed in England as well as this Country, that the American Revenue will not defray the Expence of collecting it; and therefore it must be the highest Degree of Stupidity to continue those Acts, unless there is absolutely a settled Plan of Tyranny entered into, to reduce Millions of as good Subjects as the Crown of England ever had, to a State of the most abject Slavery.

NEW-YORK, *April* 5.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

Capt. Nuttle, in the Brig Juliana, left Lisbon Feb. 18.—And by sundry Letters from thence, we learn that on the 14th, the Packet arrived from England, which brought Accounts, that the Duke of Grafton had resigned, and that Lord Camden and Chatham, were to take the Lead in the Ministry.—

BOSTON, *April* 16, 1770.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated Jan.* 24. 1770.

[*Bold Strokes.*]

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen that are said to have lately been turned out, or (which is the same thing) given to understand that their Resignations would be agreeable, for not supporting the Measures of the present M——ry are as follows, viz.

The most Honorable John Manners, Marquis of Granby, eldest Son and Heir to the Titles and Estate of his Grace the Duke of Rutland,—a Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Land-Forces, Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and a Member of Parliament for Cambridgshire. (d)

The Right Honourable Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, Lord high Chancellor of Great-Britain, Speaker of the House of Lords, one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and (in all Matters that require a full Board) first Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, &c. &c. &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Temple, Lord Viscount Palmerston, a Lord of the Admiralty; brought to that Board a few Years ago under Auspicies of the Earl of Chatham,—his Lordship is descended from the great Sir William Temple (who abhor'd the Stewart Race,) and on his Mother's side from the beloved Sir John Barnard of London, his Lordship is Member of Parliament for South-Hampton, and a near Relation to the present Earl Temple.

Sir Piercy Brett, another Lord of the Admiralty, and also an Admiral in the Royal Navy, brought to the Admiralty under the Influence of the Duke of Northumberland, to whose Dutchess he is related, and in the Female Line is descended from the Antient Somerset Family, he is an Elder Brother of Trinity house, and a Member of Parliament for Queensboro' in Kent.

Sir George Young, Baronet, also a Lord of the Admiralty, and Member of Parliament for Honiton in Devonshire, Heir to the late Sir William Yonng, Secretary at War, patronized by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland, and nearly allied to a Royal Family. The Earl of Chesterfield said upon a like Occasion, in Sir Robert Walpole's day.

If to come In, they do go Out,
The way is strangely round about.

(6) vid. Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1

(4)

(5) vid. 4 each appointing Commissn pa. 748 Vol. 1— & 4 Commission pa. 735. Vol. 2. Revenue, vid. molass act pa. 9. Vol. 2— Tea act pa. 735 Vol. 1.

(c) Irish Parliament. Expulsion of Wilkes. for Col. Luttrel, vid page 538. 550. Vol. 2.

(2) vid act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

(d) Ministry

(e) House of Commons

(1) vid page 110.

(3) vid page 754— Vol. 2.

(4) vid Court of admiralty. pa. 179— 356— 501. Vol. 2

Boston v Governor Barnard. = L.d Chatham ¶ L.d Temple — Marquis of Rockingham.
§ George Grenville * Kings ‖ Great Prince & Sovereign (a) Speaker (6) Administration.

To Find Merchants agreements turn to Index Vol. 2. 86
(Void Advertisement pa. 49

By Captain Hardie *arrived at* Philadelphia *in six Weeks from* Lisbon, *we have the following Articles, viz.*

WESTMINSTER, January 23.

HIS Majesty being come the House of Peers, and seated on the Throne in his Royal Robes with the usual solemnities, commanded Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to let the Commons know, it is his Majesty's pleasure they attend him immediately. Who being come, Sir Fletcher Norton was presented as their Speaker to his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to approve their choice.

Westminster, Jan. 22. The Lord Mansfield, who had by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal, been appointed to supply the place of Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper in the house of Peers, took his place this day accordingly.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 21st day of Jan. Present. The King's most Excellent Majesty in council.

His Majesty, having constituted Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knight, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, the Hon. Henry Bathurst, Esq; one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Richard Aston, Knight, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, Lords Commissioners for the custody of the great Seal, was this day pleased in council to deliver them the Great Seal of Great-Britain; and the said Lords Commissioners did thereupon take the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also the oath as Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.

LONDON.

Jan. 27. It is said, that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Otis are the principal objects of a certain private man's resentment, and of ministerial vengeance.

The Minority, it is said, continues to gain ground daily.

On Monday Captain Carr, from Maryland, arrived at his Moorings off the custom-house keys, on board of whose ship were 45 hogsheads of tobacco, and 45 curious hams, consigned as a present to John Wilkes, Esq; duty paid, by the merchants of that place. They were immediately conveyed to the patriot.

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, Jan. 23.

"Since we wrote you last we are advised, both from London and Bristol, that the American ships will not take any goods on board until the revenue acts are absolutely repealed. We must therefore beg you will postpone sending our orders till that is fully effected, which we hope may be very soon.

"We mean only orders No. 147 and 87 be postponed, the others you have are not for America, and we wish them dispatched as speedily as possible."

Jan. 30. Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following Bills, viz.

A bill to continue an act for prohibiting the Exportation of grain, meal, malt, bread, flour, biscuit, and starch, and also for extracting spirits or low wines from grain, &c. for a farther limited time.

A bill to continue and amend an act for allowing the free importation of salted provisions from Ireland, and also from the American colonies.

The address of all the Chancery Inns to have Lord Camden restored is already signed by 2000 gentlemen of the law.

This morning the Earl of Hillsborough had a numerous levee at his Lordship's house in Berkeley square, at which several of the American merchants attended.

Yesterday some additional rendezvous houses were opened at Wapping, Rotherhithe, and Southwark, for entering volunteers to serve on board the royal navy.

It is said to be confirmed that Lord Piercy, Sir George Yonge, and Sir Piercy Brett, are of the patriotic party.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, February 24, 1770.

"You have at least some colour for supposing that the violence against Capt. M'Dougall is the effect of conscious guilt. Wise governments affect indifference at Pasquinades, and are rarely solicitous to make discoveries, and still less inclined to prosecutions which create agitation, enquiry and disgust. What evidence Governor C-ld-n and his Council were possessed of is not known, but there is such a general spirit of discontent, that I believe they will find it difficult to convict this Son of Liberty, especially as the publication which gives so much offence, alledges what was generally talked of before it appeared in print, and what was believed to be true. Every body knows that the D-L-S got a lead in our assembly by real or pretended zeal for the popular opinions of this country; and in Sir Henry Moore's time they played them off against him. Nor can any man here of tolerable information, be ignorant that they hated C-LD--N for thirty years past; and that their hostilities ceased the moment of his last accession to power. This sudden and unexpected event naturally awakened the public attention, and induced a suspicion that there was a bargain between them, but what the terms of it are, can only be collected from the conduct of the contracting parties, and a knowledge of their interest; for doubtless both had advantages in view which time will discover. When the trial will come on I cannot as yet inform you. It will be a singular one, I dare say, and will open a scene that will certainly divert the public, and probably be of use. Capt. M'Dougall is so powerfully supported that he cannot want helps for full information concerning our colony politics for several years past, and I believe his enemies will find in the end that they have taken a bear by the tail. It is fortunate to the Sons of Liberty that the attack fell upon as dauntless and sensible a man as anythey have among them.

I have enquired as you desired me into his character, and indeed have a small personal acquaintaince with him. By birth, I am told, he is a Caledonian of the Island of Ila, the son of an honest Argyleshireman, who was one of Capt. Campbell's disappointed adventurers, that came into this colony about the year 1739 40. His father altho' not in affluent circumstances, being a religious man, intended to qualify him for the ministry, but at fourteen he was so intent on going to sea, that it took his attention from his education, and his father with great reluctance was prevailed upon to let him follow the bent of his inclination. At the end of the late war he went into trade, and as he enjoyed a tolerable fortune, which he had acquired by his own industry while he followed the sea, and having youth of his side and very strong parts, he gave himself to study, and made very singular advancements in the cultivation of his mind. The American quarrel with the Mother Country attracted his attention, and he was early (as he tells the public) in the sentiments of liberty. His understanding signalized him in the public conventions which were so frequent in those times, and being decent in his manners, he soon became generally respected. He is now about thirty-eight years of age, has three children, two of whom are sons; the eldest of them has lately finished his education at the Jersey College, and is now engaged in the study of the law. It is a pity, for the singularity of the instance, that the lad is not yet so forward in his profession, as to begin his public labours in the quality of advocate for his father.---This state prisoner, the first Son of Liberty in bonds for that glorious cause in America, possesses great presence of mind, is methodical, & connected in the arrangement of his ideas, writes well, speaks (altho' with some impediment) yet with tolerable ease. Has great fire and vehemence without hurry and precipitation, and with those abilities, I have no doubt but what he will acquit himself so well at his trial, that he will do honour to the cause he has espoused, and confound all the tools of arbitrary power, of whom there are many in this town. His friends however hope, that in a cause of such expectation and consequence, the virtuous sons of the law will distinguish themselves by their readiness to assist him; and that the eloquence of your *Farmer* will come and defend the principles his pen has inculcated, and which may perhaps have excited the very zeal, so painful to our old patrons of the Stamp-Act and their present adherents.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, March 30.

"It is reported that General Gage hath ordered the Troops back to Boston from Castle-William. If so, the Issue will be dreadful.—May the much injured Inhabitants go on resolutely to maintain their just Rights & Privileges, and may their Children's Children to many succeeding Generations have Reason to rise up and call them blessed. —May Heaven subdue their Enemies." *Amen.*

Philadelphia, April 5. Letters from Lisbon of the 13th of February say, "By the Packet arrived two or three days ago, we learn that the Duke of Grafton has resigned, and every thing is in confusion in England."

Captain Hardie left Lisbon the 18th of Feb. and informs, that the Packet, which arrived there before he sailed, left England about the 5th of February and brought Papers in that month, which he endeavoured in vain to procure; but was informed by several gentlemen of character that the Duke of Grafton had resigned, and that there was a total change in the Ministry.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

On the 5th ult. 45 reputable Mechanicks assembled at Mr. Delanoy's, from thence they proceeded to Mr. Phillips when being joined by as many as compleated the respectable and never to be forgotten Number 92, they marched in Procession to the New Goal, in order to pay their Respect to the celebrated Prisoners by whom they were received with the Politeness of a Gentleman, and entertained with all the Affability, Openness and Candor of a Friend.—After spending some Time (drinking a few loyal Healths, calling to Mind the noble Patriots East and West, and in particular the immortal 92 of the Massachusetts, together with all the real Friends to the Rights of human Nature both in Great-Britain and her Colonies, especially those who had or might stand forth in Defence of the Press) they took their Leave of their common Friend, and retired with the greatest Order and Decency.

On Monday last 45 and 92 Ladies (making 137) met at the House of Mr. Arthur M'Neil, at the Head of Chapel Street, from whence they went in regular Procession to the New Goal, to visit Mr. McDougall. Two Chambers were prepared for their Reception, where they were entertained with Tea and Cakes; and after that they sung a Number of patriotic Songs, then took their Leave of him. From the Gaol they went in regular Procession through Chapel Street, amidst a vast Number of Spectators, to wait on Mrs. McDougall Home, who was with the Company; the most of whom were pleased that so many of the Daughters of Liberty patronized the glorious Cause, which daily gains Friends of both Sexes.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, *27th March*, 1770.

"The conduct of your A---y, in granting money for the support of troops quartered among them, is undoubtedly *mean* and *contemptible*, when compared with that of the Massachusetts and Carolina Assemblies; It is *inconsistent*, when compared with their own acts and resolves, and *absurd* when we consider, that large sums of money arbitrarily extorted from the Colonies by the authority of Parliament for the Support of Government, &c. —as the late odius American revenue Acts, express, remain unapplied——But their refusing to admit members duly chosen by the people to sit among them, upon the authority of their own resolves, and the joint efforts of both parts of the L---e to abridge the liberty of the press, and the imprisonment of Mr. McDougal, at the same Time that they cannot fail to alarm the inhabitants of your Colony, who have any sense of Liberty or danger, is such an aping of the conduct of a late corrupt parliament and arbitrary abandon'd Ministry, as must subject them to the contempt and ridicule of the continent.

I wonder his h---r, in his great Zeal, did not order a general Warrant to Issue, and then nothing would have been wanting to complete the Farce of *high life below Stairs* but that the bene placito J---s should proceed to examine the culprit by interrogatories.——The imprisonment of Mr. McDugal while *Junius* is flaming in every paper in England, reminds me of the Story told by Dean Swift of an English ballad Singer, who, having gotten a Song composed against the Government, Supported himself and gained a handsome Sum by Singing it through the Streets of London and round the perleaus of St. James's; but unfortunately going over to Dublin, and happening to Sing it in an alehouse, was for the henious offence taken up, Whipt and Pillored."

On seeing the Grand Pensioner and Old Froth go to Church, Hand in Hand, on Good Friday.

"IS he a Churchman? then he's fond of Power,
A Quaker sly, a Presbyterian sour;
A smart Free-Thinker; all Things in an Hour." POPE.

WE have the Pleasure to acquaint our Readers, that the respectable Inhabitants of Portsmouth in our Sister Colony of New Hampshire, have come into spirited Resolves in Aid of the Inhabitants of many patriotick Towns in this Province, as well as of the Merchants in general thro' the Continent; by which Resolves it appears that our Brethren there highly rejent the Insolence of McMasters of this Town, in attempting to make that of Portsmouth an Asylum for INFAMOUS IMPORTERS.

PORTSMOUTH, April 11th, 1770.

WHEREAS the Merchants and Traders of this Town, although they have not entered into a formal Agreement of Non-Importation, yet from a just Sense that the late Revenue Acts are not only unconstitutional, but very grievous and burdensome, have imported as few Goods since said Acts took Place, as any trading Town on the Continent according to their Numbers; and some have absolutely not imported any Goods at all from Principle.—And whereas one McMasters, *who has been stigmatized at Boston, as one of the Importers of Goods contrary to the general Agreement of the Merchants there, and in other Places, has lately arrived in this Town, and brought a Quantity of Goods to vend here, and as it would be highly unreasonable to suffer any of those Persons, that have been counteracting the good Intentions of the neighboring Governments, to take Refuge here, and sell their Goods;—The Inhabitants of this Town, being the Day legally assembled, came to the following Votes, viz.*

First, That we will not ourselves, nor suffer any under us, directly or indirectly, to purchase any Goods from said McMasters, *or give him any Encouragement to stay among us.*

And as said McMasters, *with a number of others, has been look'd upon by the respectable Inhabitants of Boston, as Enemies to this Country, we are sensible, that suffering such Persons to intrude themselves among us, would not only justly render us odious to the other Colonies on the Continent, but would be highly prejudicial and injurious to this Town:*

Therefore, Voted, Secondly, That whoever countenances or encourages said McMasters, *or any other Person stigmatized as above, that may hereafter come here, either by letting them Houses, Warehouses, or otherways accommodating them, shall be deemed by this Town unfriendly to the Interest of his Country.*

Voted, Thirdly, That this Town ought not to be, and as far as lays in our Power, shall not be an Asylum for any such as are already, or may hereafter take Shelter here, who have gone contrary to the united Sentiments of the patriotic Inhabitants of our Sister Colonies, and have been deemed Enemies to America.

Voted, Fourthly, That if Tavern-keepers, suffer any such to expose their Goods to sale in their Houses, the Town will use their Endeavours that their Licences shall be taken from them; or if any Vendue-Masters or others shall receive Goods from such Persons for Sale, they shall be esteemed as Enemies to the Town. And the same for any Coasters that may take Goods on Board their Vessels on Freight, from any of the stigmatized Importers at Boston.

Voted, Fifthly, That the foregoing Votes be printed in the New-Hampshire Gazette.

At the same Time a Committee of Inspection was chosen, to see who counteracts the above Votes.

BOSTON, April 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this Town, dated Jan. 23, 1770.

"The Parliament are met and going on Business. The American Affairs has not come on yet, but will I believe at the Close of the Session; they seem disposed to repeal the Acts so disgustful to you. Stand to your non-importation Agreement, and by the blessing of God you will have Redress. They now begin to find the Duties arising from the Revenue Acts not sufficient to pay the Officers depending upon it."

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated Jan.* 27.

"It is now the present Opinion that the Majority will give up the Ghost, as the Minority are gaining Ground apace."

The great Clock at Dr. Sewall's Meeting-House, made by *Gawen Brown* of this Town, goes with such Regularity and Exactness, that for this 14 Weeks it has not lost but two Minutes of Time.

The 13th Instant, Joseph Conner, belonging to Dedham, was taken in a Fit and fell off from his Horse at the South End of this Town, and expired in a few Minutes.

His Majesty's Ship Huzza, arrived here Yesterday from Virginia. As did also an arm'd Schooner from Philadelphia.

AMERICANUS presents his compliments to Lord H---b, and requests his Lordship will please to make enquiry what sums of money have been given out of the revenue-chest in America, to the two northern J---ges of Ad---lty as fees for their opinion and advice in matters of law, for the King's service, since the date of their appointments to be J---ges with £.600 sterling salaries a year; and whether such sums as may have been so given out of the chest, ought not to be deducted out of their enormous salaries, for doing precious little *or no services!*

Whether one of these J---ges has not frequently practiced as an advocate or lawyer in the other J---ges court; at the same time holding his own by a deputy in a distant province!

Whether it is not quite a novel appearance to see two J---ges equal in power, and derived from the same authority, practicing as lawyers at the bar in each others court; and whether the charges of these courts are not still enormous notwithstanding the lavish salaries given to the said J---ges! As for instance, in September last a seizure was made of 13 *casks of Tobacco, and prosecuted in the Boston Court, (only formalities observed, for nobody claim'd it) yet the charges were so great, as to leave the King but just* 3*s.* & 1*d.* nett. *And other seizures have yielded in like proportion. A fine revenue this, the House of C---ns will find!*

These are only little hints thrown out at his Lordship, but if attended to and pursued with a spirit of enquiry, may lead to things of greater moment that have been practiced HERE in former days, under the skilful management of Sir Francis Nettleham and Sir Charles Frothlove, who, together with the Renown'd Pen---r are justly intitled to the honor of having instructed these able and upright J---ges, as well as of having procured them their present ample Appointments. Vid pa. 82.

Boston, N. England, Monday 16th April 1770.

On the 11th Instant his Honor the Lieutenant Governor sent the following Message to the Honorable House of Representatives.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives;

THE Platforms at Castle-William are in many Parts of them very defective, and the neglect of them will occasion much greater Expence to the Province than if constant Attention is given in order to their being kept in Repair. Repairs are likewise necessary in some other Parts of the Works. The Committee do not think themselves authorised to engage in these necessary Repairs, until there shall be a Sum of Money in the Treasury appropriated to that Purpose. It depends upon you to make such Provision as his Majesty's Service and the Safety of the Province require.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, April 11.

On Wednesday last his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sent the following MESSAGE to the Honorable House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE King's Instructions to the Governors of this Province relative to a Salary; and the Engagements which have been repeatedly made by the Representatives of the People upon the same Subject, are so well known to many, and I presume to most of the Members of the House, that it may rather be wondered at, that I have been so long silent at your Delay to make Provision for my Support, than that I now take Notice of it. It is near nine Months since I came to the Chair, my Expences from various Causes have necessarily exceeded those of any Lieutenant Governors my Predecessors when they have been in the Chair. If my Services have fallen short it is not owing to want of Application; my whole Time being taken up in public Business to the neglect of all private Affairs: nor is it owing to want of Disposition; it being my sincere Desire and Endeavor, whilst I have Opportunity in this Station, to promote the Interest of the Province.

I may not any longer omit recommending to you seriously to consider whether your thus distinguishing me from those who have gone before me, and laying me under a necessity of postponing the Part I am to take in the Business of the General Court, may not hereafter be improved to the Disadvantage of the Government. If I had nothing more in View than pecuniary Advantage to myself, with less Difficulty I might have refrained from sending you this Message. I have higher Motives, my Duty to the King and a Regard to the publick Interest.

T. Hutchinson.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, 11th April 1770.

To which Message the Honorable House on the 13th returned the following Answer.

May it please your Honor,

YOUR Message of the 11th Instant, laid before this House has been duly considered; and in Answer thereto we would acquaint your Honor that the House had *before* assigned Thursday next, to take under Consideration a Grant to his Majesty for the Support of the Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief. We conceive that nothing contained in the Message affords sufficient Ground for an alteration of that assignment. The House therefore do not think it proper to postpone the Business of the Government now lying before them for the Purpose of considering that Grant. At the Time appointed we shall consider the Matter with all that Attention which the Duty we owe to the King, and our Regard to the public Welfare shall require.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to publish the following.

I HAVE been informed that the Justices of the Superior Court have issued out Warrants against two high-handed Rioters, concerned in the horrid Massacre, perpetrated on the 5th of March. ¶ Why the said atrocious Offenders are not taken up, it is Time to enquire. The Proof is full against them. The Grand Jury were unanimous in finding the Bills. The High Sheriff has the Warrants to take them. I therefore call upon him to know the Reason why he does not. Too much Partiality has already been shown the Military. As this has been the Occasion of the late terrible Massacre, ¶ I hope in God we shall see no more of it; but that strict and impartial Justice will be administered for the future.

A GRAND-JURY-MAN.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

PAUL REVERE,

Opposite Dr. Clark's at the North-End,
And by the Printers hereof,

A Copper-Plate PRINT, containing a View of Part of the Town of Boston in New-England, and British Ships of War landing their Troops in the Year 1768. Dedicated to the Earl of Hillsborough.

On WEDNESDAY next 18th Inst.

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of GOODS as usual.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY next, 19th Inst.

At ONE o'Clock,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

20 Quarter Casks of Sterling Madeira Wine—and a few Boxes of Lemmons.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY next—One o'Clock.

To be Sold five Years Time of a likely active Jersey Girl, about 16 Years of Age, who understands most Sorts of Household Work, and Sold for want of Employ; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good Dwelling-House, having two large handsome Parlours and Kitchen, on the lower Floor, with Out-Houses, a good Yard and Garden Spot, and excellent Well of Water, and many other Conveniencies; the whole was put in the best Repair about four Years since, is situate in Sudbury-Street in Boston, and lately occupied by Mr. John Knight, deceased. Any Person inclining to purchase the same may apply to Ezekiel Goldthwait, Esq; Boston.

POT & PEARL ASH.

Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ash,

at *Jonathan & John Amory*'s Store in King-Street.

FOUND this Morning, upon a Run-away Negro, sundry Articles in the Shop-keeping Way. Any one that has lost any Thing in that Way, by applying to the Printers, and describing the Quality of the Goods, and paying Charges, may be informed where they may have their Goods. Boston, April 14, 1770.

Wanted to CHARTER immediately, A Vessel of any Burthen from 150 to 200 Tons, from *South-Carolina* to *Cowes*, and from thence to *Hamburgh*, *Holland* or *Bremen*; for further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

N. B. She must be a suitable Vessel to carry Rice, tight, strong and well found.

Sperma Ceti Candles warranted pure, Shop Sugars by the Barrel, Brimstone, Allum and Copperas by the Hogshead or less, G. B. Wool Cards, German Steel, Gun-Powder and Raven's Duck to be sold cheap for Cash, at THOMAS GRAY's Store opposite the Fish-Market on Oliver's Dock.

All Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of Capt. *Hugh McDaniel*, late of *Boston*, Rope-Maker, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and those who are indebted thereto are requested to settle as soon as convenient, with *Sarah McDaniel*, Administratrix.

The Subscriber begs Leave to acquaint all the Gentlemen that formerly favored the late Mr. *Hugh McDaniel* with their Custom, that he intends for the future to carry on the Business at the same Rope-Walk, where they or any new Customer may depend upon having their Work performed with Fidelity & Dispatch.

(6w.) HUGH TARBETT.

Wanted to Hire, £.100 Lawful Money, for which will be given good Security; inquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A Person who understands keeping Books, or tending a Shop of West-India or Dry-Goods, and can be well recommended. Any Person wanting such an one may be further inform'd by inquiring of the Printers hereof.

ADAMS

BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,

Next Door to the King's Arms at the South Side of the Market, BOSTON.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, That he occupies the Shop that has lately been improved by Mr. *Rose*, and makes and sells the following Articles, *viz.* Boots and stich'd-heel'd Shoes and Slippers, plain heel'd ditto, Channel Pumps & turn'd ditto, Cork Shoes and Goloshoes, Spring Spatterdashes, common ditto, and Fire Buckets. All which he engages to make in the best and genteelest Manner, with Fidelity and Dispatch. And will further engage to make any of the aforementioned Articles as compleat as any can be Imported. All Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant, ELIJAH ADAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

A fine Stop Watch, with Seconds In the Centre. Enquire of the Printers.

ON the last Saturday of March, a Gentlewoman took out of a Store, North Side of Faneuil-Hall, a Table-Cloth, without paying for the same. The Owner postpon'd this Advertisement, in hopes the Person, on Recollection, would have sent the Money for it; which if she omits to do this Week, together with the Cost of Advertising: her Name shall be mentioned in the next Gazette.——She will remember the Circumstance of weighing the Cloths, in order to take the heaviest.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

WHEREAS *Samuel Casey, of South-Kingston, in the colony aforesaid, trader, preferred a petition, and represented unto the General Assembly, That he is an insolvent debtor: And therefore prayed that the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors might be extended to him—Upon which the General Assembly ordered that the said petition should be referred to the next Sessions; and that his creditors should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted three weeks successively in the Newport-Mercury, in one of the Boston and in one of the New-York News Papers, to appear then & answer the same:*

I do therefore hereby notify all the creditors of the said Samuel Casey, to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, within and for the said Colony, on the first Wednesday in May next; then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted. HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

March 6, 1770.

POT & PEARL ASH.

CASH given for Pot and Pearl Ash by *Richard Clarke and Son*, at their Store in King-Street.—Where is to be sold choice INDIGO.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land in Charter-Street, next to Mr. *Archibald*'s Corner, measuring 22 Feet and half front, about 106 Feet deep, three Rooms on a Floor, with a Pump and good Well of Water, belonging to the Estate of the late *Sarah Farmer*, deceased; Enquire of *Shippy Townsend*, Block-maker, Executor to said Estate.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths, Forrest Cloths, Camblets, figured Stuffs, Irish and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Checks; Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, a Mahogany Case of Draws, Leather-bottom Chairs, Mehogany Tables, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlewomen and others, That DAVID BURNITT makes Stays in a new Fashion, which has not been done before in *Boston*. Likewise has of the best Sort ready made, at the Sign of the Stays at New-Boston, cheap for Cash.

THE Creditors to the Estate of Caleb Dana, jun. late of Cambridge, deceas'd, are hereby notified, That three Months longer is allowed them by the Hon. Judge of Probate &c. for the County of Middlesex, to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts: And that the Commissioners will attend to receive the same on the last Tuesday of this and the two succeeding Months, at the House of Mr. Daniel Dana, in Cambridge, from the Hours of 3 to 6 in the Afternoon of said Days.

Cambridge, April 17, 1770.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of the Hon. *Samuel Watts*, Esq; late of *Chelsea*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Samuel Watts* or *Jonathan Green*, of said *Chelsea*, Administrators on said Estate in order for Settlement; and those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrators.

—Auction-Hall—King-Street.—

—This Evening (Monday) will be Sold at *Auction-Hall*—

By John Gerrish,

SUperfine yd-wide *Shirting* Checks, superfine ell-wide *Apron* Checks, Irish Linens yd-wide and very good, fine green Broad Cloths, Variety of common Broad Cloths, Bed Tickens, and a great Variety of other Articles, both new and second-hand—Black and green Taffaties—

Monday—This Evening. John Gerrish.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A Variety of Goods,——Among which are, LINNENS, Checks, stript Hollands, Bedticks, flower'd and plain Lawns, Callicoes, a Variety of Cotton and Worsted Hose, Breeches Patterns by the Dozen, Broad Cloths, Forest Cloths of different Sorts, Castor and Felt Hats, Barcelona and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Table Knives, Scissors, three Bolts Oznabrigs, Silver Watches, &c.—— Also, Two Mehogany Tables, one Desk, one Chest of Drawers, Chairs, with some other House Furniture.

W. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Tuesday Evening next, at Six o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Schooner Bonaventure, Coffin, Sloop Harrison, Hooton, Sloop America, Gorham, Sloop Molly, Chapman, Sloop Rainbow, Church, Philadelphia; Sloop Sea-Flower, Joseph Brooks, Sloop Fox, Isaac Brooks, Sloop Lydia, Squier, Sloop Britannia, Gray, Sloop Endeavor, Lewis, Sloop Desire, Goodspeed, New-Haven; Sloop Eagle, Edgerton, New-London; Schooner King Fisher, Critchard, North-Carolina; Sloop Abigail, Foye, Schooner Jenny, Ames, Maryland; Brig Hannah, Hodgkins, St. Lucia; Sloop Mary-Ann, Woodbury, St. Martins; Ship Two Brothers, Hiffick, Surranam.

OUTWARD BOUND. *for*

Schooner Cod-Fish, Howland, Schooner Two Friends, Pulling, Newfoundland; Schooner Adventure, Bartlett, West-Indies; Brig Junius, Dean, Jamaica; Schooner Bethiah, Annable, Virginia; Sloop Polley, Higgins, New-London; Brig Patty, Valentine, Surranam; Sloop Nanty, Atwood, Halifax; Schooner Thankfull, Mowat, Nova-Scotia; Sloop America, Gorham, Philadelphia; Schooner Defiance, Kingston, Western-Islands; Brig Betsey, Davis, Portugal.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Nine Whites. Four Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*			
Monday, 16 *m. after* 4		*Friday*, 20 *m. after* 7	
Tuesday, 5 *m. after* 5		*Saturday*, 10 *m. aft* 8	
Wednesday, 50 *m. aft.* 5		*Lord's-day*, 51 *m. aft* 8	
Thursday, 34 *m. aft.* 6		*Last Q.* 18 *Day*, 2 *h.*	

(Advertisements omitted, will be in our next.)

I vid. Massacre pa. 60.

Nathaniel Cudworth

Takes this Method to inform his Customers and others he has removed from Store in King-Street, to a Shop at the South End, three Doors above the Sign of the Lamb, Where he has to sell

LOAF and brown Sugars, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, ground Ginger, Starch, Flour, Allspice, Pepper, Chalk, new Raisins, long and short Pipes, Logwood, best Flour of Mustard, choice Florence Oil, Oatmeal, and Spices of all sorts. Also

A good Assortment of Tortoise and Agat colour'd Earthen Ware, made in BOSTON, by Messrs. Leigh and Allman.

NEW FLOUR, *superfine & common*,

TO BE SOLD CHEAP BY

JOSEPH BARRELL,

At Store No. 3, South Side of the Town-Dock; Where may be had, *at the very lowest Rates*, In large or small Quantities,

Brown Sugars	Brimstone	Raisins
Chocolate	Copperas	Florence Oyl
Pepper	Allum	*Durham Mustard*
Ginger	Logwood	*Dumb Fish*
Cocoa	Redwood	*A very good Assortment of Iron Ware and a few Tons of best Pig Iron.*
Rice	Starch	
Indigo	Kippens Snuff	

ALSO,

Jamaica Spirit, West India and New England Rum, an Anchor of about 1300wt. and *a few Quarter Casks of pale Sterling Madeira Wine, which will be sold at the Price they cost in Madeira, if apply'd for immediately.*

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 29th of this Instant *April*, the Real Estate of *Ebenezer Pierpoint*, late of *Roxbury*, consisting of

1. A large new Dwelling-House, being the Mansion House wherein he dwelt, with three Rooms on a Floor, a good Well of Water and a Stable. Opposite the House is a Row of Shops formerly improv'd in the West India Trade with a great Run of Business, and may be improved again in the same Way, or for most any other Business.

2. A Grist Mill, measuring 64 Feet in Length, and 20 Feet in Breadth, with Accommodations for storing Grain, and carrying on the Bolting Mill Business, with Water sufficient at some Seasons of the Year to supply 8 or 10 Mills.

3. A large and commodious Stone Bake House, equal if not superior to any in the Province, with two good Ovens and a Brick Building adjoining it, where the Bolting Business may be carried on. Also Store Rooms for Bread.

4. A small House and Barn, with about 6 Acres of choice Mowing Land upon the East Side of the Lane by Mr. *Philip Searle's*, and directly opposite on the West Side is about 4 Acres of choice Mowing Land, in it is a valuable Quarry of Stones, from whence has been taken some Thousands of Pounds worth, and may be vast Quantity more got with Ease.

The above all in *Roxbury*.

A choice Piece of Mowing Land, containing about 4 Acres, in *Little-Cambridge*.

A Farm in *Dudley*, containing between 7 and 800 Acres, partly under Improvements, with a good House, and a large Barn on it. Also a Right in a Tract of Land laying in *Royalsbire*.

The Sale of the two Farms situate

in Leicester and Spencer, one containing about 250 Acres, and the other about 300 Acres, with the Dwelling House and Barn on each of them, which were advertised to be sold at Public Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Bond, Innholder in Leicester, in the County of Worcester, on Thursday the 22th of April Instant, is postponed to Thursday the 3d Day of May next, at the said Place; when and where the same will be certainly sold, if not sold before at private Sale. For further Particulars, inquire of William Clack and Elizabeth Mayhew.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt on the Estate of Mr. *Nathaniel Sargent*, late of *Gloucester*, deceased, represented Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that we shall attend that Business at the House of Mrs. *Mercy Sargent*, Innholder in said *Gloucester*, on the second Mondays of the six following Months, from three to seven o'Clock Afternoon.

Gloucester, March 31, 1770. *Nathaniel Kinsman, James Porter.*

April 6, 1770.

THE late Proprietors, their Heirs or Assigns, of the Township No. 2, on the East Side of *Connecticut River*, above Fort *Dummer*, granted in the Year 1736, to *Nathaniel Harris*, Esq; and others, who were at the Reduction of *Port-Royal*, (but since lost to them by its falling into the Province of *New-Hampshire*) are desired to meet at Mr. *Samuel Harrington's*, Innholder in *Waltham*, on Wednesday the 23d of *May* next, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. to agree upon some Measures to procure a Grant in Lieu thereof.

WANTED,

A good Woman that understands

House Business, and that can be well recommended; such a one may hear of a good Place by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

A Young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, about 20 Miles from Boston, wants a Child to suckle, and would keep it reasonably. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

James Rouse,

Baker, in Temple-Street, New-Boston,

INFORMS his Customers and others, That he Bakes and Sells the following Sorts of Bread, viz. Loaf Bread, Brown Biscuit, Butter Biscuit, and Crackers by the Keg; the best Sort of whited-brown Biscuit, white Biscuit and Gingerbread.

N. B. He would take it very kind in any Person that will oblige him with their Custom; as he desires nothing but an honest Livelihood in the above Branch of Business.

For the Benefit of Mr. ASBY,

On FRIDAY the 20th of April,
Will be performed at Concert-Hall,

A Grand Concert

Of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC.
To which will be added, (by particular Desire)
A CANTATA, called,
CYMON & IPHIGENIA,
By Mr. ASBY.

TICKETS (at Half a Dollar each) to be had of the Printers, Messrs. Cox & Berry opposite the Post Office, Mr. Sharwin's, Saddler, & of Mr. Asby in King-Street. Tickets dated for the 6th Instant, will be taken for the 20th.— N. B. To begin at 7 o'Clock, P. M.

Donald M'Alpine

HEREBY informs the Gentlemen that choose to be instructed in the art of the Back Sword, that he has Removed from New-Boston, into the Lane opposite Deacon *Ebenezer Storer's* Warehouse in Union-Street, where Gentlemen may be taught to their entire Satisfaction.

He also teaches Ladies and Gentlemen the *French* Language, in the most concise Manner.

DONALD M'ALPINE.

RAW SILK.

Cash will be given for a large or small Quantity of Raw Silk. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

*** It is wanted immediately.

Chocolate, warranted good, made

and sold at the lowest Prices, in large or small Quantities, by JAMES COOKE, at the New Mills in Boston. Also Cocoa Nutt Shells.

Cocoa manufactur'd for Gentlemen in the best and quickest Manner, and on very reasonable Terms.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be exceedingly well recommended.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTED,

A Boy about 14 Years of Age,

that can take Care of a Horse and wait at Table, such an one will meet with good Encouragement, by enquiring of the Printers.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Land in the District of Lenox, *in the County of* Berkshire, *(legally warned) holden on the third Day of* August, *A.D.* 1762, *voted a Tax of* 12*s.* 5*d.* ½ *on each Hundred Acres of Land in said District (publick Lots excepted) and whereas the Proprietors or Owners of the Lots now named (viz) Lots No.* 3, 7, 11, 14, 40, 40, 41, 42, 43, *containing one Hundred Acres each, all in the second Division of Lands in said* Lenox, *and the Lot No.* 30 *in the first Division of Lands in said* Lenox, *are delinquent and have not paid the Tax aforesaid assessed on said Lots of Land; which said Taxes have been granted to bring forward the Settlement of said District, agreeable to the Orders of the Great and General Court;—These are therefore to notify the Proprietors of the Lots so delinquent, that their Lots, or such a Part thereof as shall be sufficient to pay said Taxes (together with all Charges in and about the same) will be sold at a publick Vendue, at the Dwelling-House of* Elias Willard, *Innholder near said* Lenox, *on Tuesday the* 14*th Day of* August *next, at* 10 *o'Clock in the Forenoon, and so from Day to Day until the whole be sold (unless said Taxes and Charges be paid to the said* Elias Willard, *Treasurer of said Proprietors) for the Purpose aforesaid.*

Dated at *Lenox, March* 20, 1770. *Samuel Brown, jun. Stephens Munsine, Elias Willard,* } *Assessors.*

BOSTON, April 2, 27, 6.

TO BE SOLD BY

Gilbert Deblois,

At his Shop, opposite the Bottom of School-Street, A Considerable good Assortment of English Goods, some Hard Wares, Spices, Dutch Brushes in Setts or Single, Looking Glasses, Violins, best Roman Strings, Flutes, &c. Wilton Carpets, Writing Paper, China Ware, choice Velvet Corks, Powder, Codlines, &c. &c.

He hath also a Variety of Womens Sattin and Sarsnet Hats and Bonnets. Also a Parcel of pretty Cotton and Thread, Lutestrings, Brolioes and other Stuffs at the Sterling Cost—and old Trunks and Boxes much cheaper.

POT & PEARL ASH.

CASH given for Merchantable POTT and PEARL ASH, inferior Qualities of Pott-Ash, and Black Salts,

BY

Smith & Atkinson,

At their Store in King-Street——lately improved by RICHARD SMITH.

N. B. A small Assortment of English Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants,) to be Sold by Wholesale, very low for Cash or short Credit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a valuable Tract of Land lying partly in *Bowdoinham*, and near to *Kennebeck*-River, in the County of *Lincoln*, is now settling; and there still remain about Twenty Lots to be disposed of to Setlers.

The said Lots are very commodiously laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on easy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Setlers, that shall be well recommended for their Honesty and Industry.

Persons of such a Character inclining to become Setlers may apply to *Abraham Prebble*, Esq; in *Bowdoinham*, or to Mr. *John Read* near the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead's* Meeting-House in *Boston*, who will give them further Information.

To be Sold at the House of Mr. Winslow, Innholder in Petersham, in the County of Worcester, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 23d of May next, at Noon, if not sold before at private Sale, a Tract of Land in said Petersham, containing more than 700 Acres, most of it choice Land and well timbered: with two Houses and the Remains of a Saw-Mill & Grist-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting-House in said Town, and formerly the Estate of Jonathan Prescott, Esq; deceased.—Thro' said Land runs the County Road, and also a River (a constant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The said Land may be conveniently divided into several Farms, as may suit the Purchasers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reasonable Time to pay the same, giving good Security on Interest. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Imported in the Sloop Betsey, RICHARD SMALL, from the Grenades, St. Eustatia & St. Martins.

CHOICE high proof Rum 12 Months old, Molasses, Cocoa, St. Martins Salt, very good Quality, to be sold by Mr. SAMUEL BALLORD, near the Draw-Bridge.——The said BALLORD has received last Week a Quantity of the best New Rice, which he can recommend to be the best Kind;——Also the best preserv'd Ginger, to be sold by the single Pound, or greater Quantity.

TO BE SOLD,

By Rebecca Lefebure,

Opposite the West End of the Town-House,

A good assortment of Delph and Stone Ware; some *French* Indigo and Chocolate.

N. B. Genteel Lodgings and Board for Gentlemen at said *Lefebure's*.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP about 84 Tons Burthen, between 4 and 5 Years old, a prime Sailor, well fitted and found for a West-India or Whaling Business. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Whereas the late Partnership of Jarvis and Parker *expired by the Death of Mr.* Benjamin Parker; *all Persons who have any Accounts open with that Company, are desired to settle the same with* Leonard Jarvis, *surviving Partner: And those indebted to make speedy Payment to prevent Trouble. Those who have any Accounts with the Estate of said* Parker, *are desired to settle them with* Leonard Jarvis, *or* Henry Leddel, *Executors to said Estate.*

TO BE SOLD,

AT the Store of LEONARD JARVIS, below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street,——A Variety of English GOODS, at the Sterling Cost for Cash.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and Land in Marlborough-Street, now in the Possession of JOHN GOOCH, Esq; Enquire of JOHN GOOCH, Jun. at Vernon's Head, King-Street.

Whale-Boats, and all Sorts of

Lap Streak Boats, made and repaired with Cedar & Pine Boards, warranted as good as any that comes from the Cape, done with Fidelity and Dispatch, by JOHN LAMBERT, jun. opposite the Two Pelarverers.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO new Chaise, and one second-hand one, cheap for Cash. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Likely Negro Child of a good Breed to be given away. Inquire of the Printers.

Choice Capers and Anchovys, by

the Keg or single Pound,

TO BE SOLD BY

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, Fore-street, Boston.

ALSO,

New Raisins and Turkey Figgs by the Cask.

CURRANTS, Citron, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Rice, Oatmeal, Piemento per Hundred weight, Pepper, Almonds, Salt-Petre, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Lyn-Shoes, Wine Glasses by the Groce, Allum, Ginger, Copperas per Cask, Redwood and Logwood per 100, Kippen's Snuff per Dozen, Kippen's Tobacco per Dozen, or less Quantity, Chocolate, Loaf and brown Sugar, Crown Soap, Mustard per pound or in Bottles, long-handled Hearth Brushes, Florence Oyl per Chest or single Flask.

With a good Assortment of Glass, Stone and Cream-colour'd Ware, Delph Bowls from half a Pint to three Quarts, by the Dozen or single.

N. B. A Quantity of NUTMEGS to be sold cheap at said Shop.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

MONDAY, *April* 16. 1770. [NUMB. 1803.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

IT is ſaid, that it is a point reſolved on, to ſettle nothing reſpecting the general ſituation of American affairs, till the formal complaints of a certain town in America, againſt their late G——r are heard and determined; and that lenient or contrary meaſures will take place, according as acquittal or condemnation is the fate of the accuſed.

On Thurſday ſevennight a conference was held at a houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, at which, among other things, it was ſettled, that, ſhould the preſent oppoſition ſucceed, L——d C——m, L——d T——ple, and the M——s of R——m, ſhould be created Dukes and hold each a cabinet office; that G. G——lle, under the controul of the three Dukes, ſhould appear as oſtenſible miniſter, at the head of the Treaſury, and to render the preſent adminiſtration permanent, that all thoſe who call themſelves the K——g's friends in both houſes ſhould be turned and forever kept, out of office. The reſult of this conſpiracy againſt the authority of the S——n was ſoon after communicated to a G——t P——e, and he declared, with dignified reſentment, that, as he was not conſulted in the arrangement, he was determined to prevent its taking place; and that the inſolence of their deliberations in *private* had fixed him, in the reſolution of NEVER employing them in the *public* councils of the nation.

It is affirmed, that, at a conference held within theſe two days, between two Great Perſonages, one of whom lately held the moſt diſtinguiſhed poſt in the law, and the other a great martial employment, it was mutually agreed that no conſideration ſhould tempt either of them to reſume his place without the other; nor both of them, without a thorough change of men and meaſures.

It is reported that Mr. Thurloe is appointed Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Dunning.

A certain Great Aſſembly ſat till three o' clock on Friday morning.

A motion has been made in a certain Society, for an amendment in their proceedings, and that they ſhould for the future be guided by law and cuſtom; which was then objected to. Another motion was made in the ſame Society, that their proceedings relative to a certain expulſion was according to their law and cuſtom, which, on a diviſion, was carried by a majority of 44 only.

We hear the bets in a political ſociety on a popular queſtion were 180 to 224.

It is ſaid the ſum of 383,248 l. will be wanted to maintain the forces in the Plantations for the current year.

A further ſum of 166,984 l. will be wanted to defray the current expence of the office of ordnance for the land-ſervice in 1770.

The ſum of 1,175,224 l. will, it is alſo ſaid, be wanted for the land-ſervice of the preſent year.

An Auguſt Aſſembly agreed on Wedneſday to a very prudent and humane regulation, purporting that it ſhould be a ſtanding rule for the Sp——r to depart the ch—r whenever the calls of nature ſhould require his abſence, and that the H——e ſhould ſtill continue ſitting. The want of ſo provident a regulation, is thought to have haſtened the death of the late Sp——r.

The chairman of a certain Aſſembly publicly declared on Wedneſday, that he was determined to have the orders of the H——e punctually obſerved, and if he found he could not effect it, he would inſtantly reſign.

That a certain great Commoner was not committed for a certain ſpeech, in a certain place, is ſaid to have greatly diſconcerted the meaſures of Oppoſition; for the members of the Minority ſeem now to make no great ceremony in acknowledging, that a commitment of any one of their party muſt have been a ſtroke which could not have failed terminating (by an additional cry of perſecution) in their long ſought-for triumph over Ad——n.

Lord Hardwick, who went down to his country ſeat in Cambridgeſhire, in high diſguſt with his brother, the new Chancellor, the day before he died, was ſent for up to town, and arrived in Bloomſbury-Square about three hours before the Chancellor expired. The ſudden and unexpected event of Mr. Yorke's accepting the ſeals, joined with the equally ſudden and unexpected death of his brother, has thrown Lord Hardwick into a violent fever, and may probably be attended with bad, if not fatal conſequences.

Yeſterday morning the remains of Mr. Yorke, late Lord Chancellor, were carried from his houſe in Bloomſbury-Square, to be interred in the burial vault of the family, near Whipple in Cambridgeſhire.

The Hon. Mrs. Yorke now lies dangerouſly ill, in conſequence of the ſhock ſhe received from the ſudden death of the late Lord Chancellor.

We are aſſured, that Lady B——p P——r, ſiſter to the Hon. Mrs. Y——e, has been commiſſioned to acquaint that Lady of the K——g's moſt gracious intentions, that the Peerage intended for her deceaſed huſband ſhall be conferred upon her, in her own right, deſcending to the heirs male of the late Mr. Y——e; or, if ſhe rather choſe it, ſhould be, in due time, conferred upon the elder ſon, inſtead of herſelf.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Ordnance, when General Conway was preſent.

Counſellor Cuſt, brother to the late Speaker, is gone down to Grantham to offer himſelf as a candidate for that borough, in the room of Sir John Cuſt. It is reported he will be ſtrongly oppoſed by the Rutland family intereſt.

It is remarked, that General Paoli ſcarcely now ſtirs out any where; and that his Excellency's time, night as well as day, is almoſt wholly ſpent in writing and ſending away packets and diſpatches; from whence ſome perſons ſeem to conjecture, that ſomething of importance, in which the fortune of the General muſt be materially concerned, is certainly at no very diſtant period.

This day a wardmote will be held at Girdlers-Hall, for the election of an Alderman of Baſſiſhaw Ward, in the room of Sir William Baker, Knt. deceaſed.

It was reported yeſterday, though we hope without foundation, that notwithſtanding the great care lately taken to prevent the diſtemper among the horned cattle from ſpreading, a cow yeſterday fell down in Foreſtreet, near Moorfields, ſo bad with the diſtemper, that ſhe was obliged to be killed on the ſpot.

We hear that on Thurſday Sir George Yonge and Sir Percy Brett reſigned their places as Lords of the Admiralty.

Letters from Paris mention, that the new Comptroller-General of the Finances, whom the French look upon as another Sully, told the King a few days ago, "That it was impoſſible to lay any new burthens upon his people, already ſinking under their load; and that he muſt ſeek reſources in œconomy, and in the coffers of the financiers, which contained all the money of the Kingdom."

LONDON, January 18.

YESTERDAY the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby reſigned all his places under the King to his Majeſty, at St. James's.

It is ſaid that there are now in London orders from America, for goods to the amount of one million and a half ſterling, but ſtrict orders are given not to ſhip any unleſs the duties upon tea and paper are taken off.

It is ſaid that the Hon. Charles Fox, ſecond ſon of Lord Holland, will be appointed Vice Chamberlain to his Majeſty in the room of Viſcount Villiers, now Earl of Jerſey, though he has already the office of Paymaſter of the penſions to the widows of officers of the army, ſuppoſed to be worth 3000l. per annum, and has beſides the reverſion of the office of Clerk of the Rolls in Ireland!

The ſpirit of the Iriſh parliament, in refuſing to enter the proteſt of their Viceroy on their journals, is a proof of their magnanimity, and correſpon is with the ſpirited conduct of the parliament of Normandy; the preſident whereof and ſome of the members having choſe rather to be driven into exile, and impriſonment, than to regiſter edicts contrary to juſtice and their own conſciences.

The day after the prorogation of the Iriſh P——t, many of the court party begged to have ſentries at their doors, being apprehenſive of a riot. Patroles of horſe were ordered to diſperſe any numbers of people in the ſtreets exceeding five; yet notwithſtanding a furious mob, it is ſaid, aſſembled, and have paid dear for their temerity, ſeveral hundreds have been either killed or wounded.

Jan. 23. Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Bolton was ſworn one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honorable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

A certain ancient Nobleman, once the favourite of the Muſes, and a genuine ſon of true Liberty, has lately expreſſed in the warmeſt terms, his intire approbation of the Noble Lords, who have recently given ſuch evident proofs of their firm attachment to the popular cauſe.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth and Plymouth for fitting out eight men of war of the line with all poſſible ſpeed, which are to be manned to the full compliment, as well with regard to ſeamen as marines; and they are to touch at Cork to victual, and take on board four regiments of infantry on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, orders being already diſpatched from the war-office to that kingdom for the ſaid regiments to march immediately to that port. This fleet is deſtined for North-America.

Private Letters from Madrid mention, that the court has given orders for the Spaniſh Garriſon on the lines near Gibraltar to be doubled.

The M——y have ſomewhat recovered from the conſternation they were thrown into by the unexpected death of the Chancellor. They are, nevertheleſs, a good deal mortified to find that Mr. De Grey has declined that high office, on account of his infirmities, and will be under the neceſſity of offering it to Sir John Eardly Wilmot.

It is ſaid that the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, brother to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, will be appointed Lieut. General of the Ordnance, in the room of the Right Hon. Gen. Conway, who is to ſucceed the Marquis of Granby as Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham arrived at his houſe in Pall-mall, from Hayes; immediately after which, he was waited upon by the Duke of Bolton, Marquis of Rockingham, the Earls Temple and Shelburne, and the Marquis of Granby, with all of whom, his Lordſhip held a long conference.

It ſeems to be the general and earneſt wiſh of the public, that the late worthy Chancellor may be prevailed on to reſume the ſeals.

Jan. 25. A full Board of Trade was held yeſterday at the Plantation Office, Whitehall, at which all the Lords of Trade and Plantations aſſiſted.

The Supplies already granted by Parliament, for the Current Year, amount to 1,562,595 15 9.

NEWPORT, April 9.

Extract from the printed Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Martis, 16° Die Januarii, 1770.

RESOLVED, That Dr. Muſgrave, of Plymouth, do attend this Houſe upon Monday the 29th of this Inſtant January.

Martis. 23° Die Januarii, 1770.

RESOLVED, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that He will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, Copies of the Eſtabliſhment of the Judges of the Admiralty, and of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, in North-America, and of the ſeveral Officers under them, with their reſpective Salaries; and alſo of ſuch Penſions as have been granted out of His Majeſty's Revenue of Cuſtoms ariſing there, together with the incidental and contingent Expences attending the Collection of the ſaid Revenue, ſince the 7th Day of September, 1767, ſo far as they can be made up.

RESOLVED, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, an Account of the Cuſtom-Houſe Eſtabliſhment in North-America, with the Salaries of the Officers employed therein, from the 5th Day of January, 1764, to the 5th Day of January 1767.

ORDERED, That there be laid before this Houſe, an Account of the Duties collected in North-America ſince the 7th Day of September, 1767, diſtinguiſhing thoſe ariſing from an Act made in the 7th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for granting certain Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Cuſtoms upon Exportation from this Kingdom, of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the ſaid Colonies or Plantations; for diſcontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthen Ware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandeſtine Running of Goods in the ſaid Colonies and Plantations.*"

According to the beſt Judgment we can form of the Deſign of Parliament in the above Extracts, we are fully of Opinion that the Revenue Acts will be repealed before the End of the preſent Seſſion; which Opinion is greatly corroborated by private Advices received by the Brig Mary:—It being generally believed in England as well as this Country, that the American Revenue will not defray the Expence of collecting it; and therefore it muſt be the higheſt Degree of Stupidity to continue thoſe Acts, unleſs there is abſolutely a ſettled Plan of Tyranny entered into, to reduce Millions of as good Subjects as the Crown of England ever had, to a State of the moſt abject Slavery.

NEW-YORK, *April* 5.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

Capt. Nuttle, in the Brig Juliana, left Liſbon Feb. 18.—And by ſundry Letters from thence, we learn that on the 14th, the Packet arrived from England, which brought Accounts, that the Duke of Grafton had reſigned, and that Lord Camden and Chatham, were to take the Lead in the Miniſtry.—

BOSTON, *April* 16, 1770.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated Jan.* 24. 1770.

[*Bold Strokes.*]

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen that are ſaid to have lately been turned out, or (which is the ſame thing) given to underſtand that their Reſignations would be agreeable, for not ſupporting the Meaſures of the preſent M——ry are as follows, viz.

The moſt Honorable John Manners, Marquis of Granby, eldeſt Son and Heir to the Titles and Eſtate of his Grace the Duke of Rutland,— a Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Land-Forces, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, one of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and a Member of Parliament for Cambridgſhire.

The Right Honourable Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, Lord high Chancellor of Great-Britain, Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, one of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and (in all Matters that require a full Board) firſt Lord Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations, &c. &c. &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Temple, Lord Viſcount Palmerſton, a Lord of the Admiralty; brought to that Board a few Years ago under Auſpicies of the Earl of Chatham,—his Lordſhip is deſcended from the great Sir William Temple (who abhor'd the Stewart Race,) and on his Mother's ſide from the beloved Sir John Barnard of London, his Lordſhip is Member of Parliament for South-Hampton, and a near Relation to the preſent Earl Temple.

Sir Piercy Brett, another Lord of the Admiralty, and alſo an Admiral in the Royal Navy, brought to the Admiralty under the Influence of the Duke of Northumberland, to whoſe Dutcheſs he is related, and in the Female Line is deſcended from the Antient Somerſet Family, he is an Elder Brother of Trinity-houſe, and a Member of Parliament for Queenſboro' in Kent.

Sir George Young, Baronet, alſo a Lord of the Admiralty, and Member of Parliament for Honiton in Devonſhire, Heir to the late Sir William Young, Secretary at War, patronized by his Royal Highneſs the late Duke of Cumberland, and nearly allied to a R-y-l Family. The Earl of Cheſterfield ſaid upon a like Occaſion, in Sir Robert Walpole's day.

If to come In, they do go Out,
The way is ſtrange'ly round about.

& Boston v Gov. Barnard = L.d Chatham 9 L.d Temple * Marquis of Rockingham & George Grenville
m Kings & Sovereign (a) L.d Camden (b) Marquis Granby (c) Speaker (d) Administration (e) Parliament & Ministry

On the 11th Instant his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sent the following Message to the Honorable House of Representatives.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Platforms at Castle-William are in many Parts of them very defective, and the neglect of them will occasion much greater Expence to the Province than if constant Attention is given in order to their being kept in Repair. Repairs are likewise necessary in some other Parts of the Works. The Committee do not think themselves authorised to engage in these necessary Repairs, until there shall be a Sum of Money in the Treasury appropriated to that Purpose. It depends upon you to make such Provision as his Majesty's Service and the Safety of the Province requires.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Council-Chamber,
Cambridge, April 11, 1770.

On Wednesday last his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sent the following MESSAGE to the Honorable House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE King's Instructions to the Governors of this Province relative to a Salary; and the Engagements which have been repeatedly made by the Representatives of the People upon the same Subject, are so well known to many, and I presume to most of the Members of the House, that it may rather be wondered at, that I have been so long silent at your Delay to make Provision for my Support, than that I now take any Notice of it. It is near nine Months since I came to the Chair, my Expences from various Causes have necessarily exceeded those of any Lieutenant Governors my Predecessors when they have been in the Chair. If my Services have fallen short it is not owing to want of Application; my whole Time being taken up in public Business to the neglect of all private Affairs: nor is it owing to want of Disposition; it being my sincere Desire and Endeavor, whilst I have Opportunity in this Station, to promote the Interest of the Province.

I may not any longer omit recommending to you seriously to consider whether your thus distinguishing me from those who have gone before me, and laying me under a necessity of postponing the Part I am to take in the Business of the General Court, may not hereafter be improved to the Disadvantage of the Government. If I had nothing more in View than pecuniary Advantage to myself, with less Difficulty I might have refrained from sending you this Message. I have higher Motives, my Duty to the King and a Regard to the publick Interest.

Council-Chamber, *T. Hutchinson.*
Cambridge, 11th April 1770.

To which Message the Honorable House on the 13th returned the following Answer.

May it please your Honor,

YOUR Message of the 11th Instant, laid before this House has been duly considered; and in Answer thereto we would acquaint your Honor that the House had *before* assigned Thursday next, to take under Consideration a Grant to his Majesty for the Support of the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief. We conceive that nothing contained in the Message affords sufficient Ground for an alteration of that Assignment. The House therefore do not think it proper to postpone the Business of the Government now lying before them for the Purpose of considering of that Grant. At the Time appointed we shall consider the Matter with all that Attention which the Duty we owe to the King, and our Regard to the public Welfare shall require.

By Capt. Hardie *arrived at* Philadelphia *in Six Weeks from* Lisbon, *we have the following Advices.* [*Capt.* Hardie *left* Lisbon *the 18th of February, and informs that the Packet which arrived there before he sailed, left* England *about the 5th of February, and bro't Papers in that Month; that Parties ran very high, and that Things were in great Confusion there; that the Duke of* Grafton *had resigned: and that there was a total Change in the Ministry.*]——

LONDON, *Jan.* 25.

IT is whispered, that a motion will be made for an address to remove the M--y--r.

The following account is said to be authentic; Lord Morden, the late Lord Chancellor (since Lord Camden's removal was determined on) received hourly intimations from the Ministry, to accept the seals; which he not only declined, but assured several members of the opposition, particularly Lord Rockingham, that he never would, or could, on terms which he could not but look on as derogatory to his particular sentiments, as well as the interest of his country. On Wednesday morning last he received a particular message from his M----y, desiring his attendance at the Queen's palace, and there he was so warmly solicited by him in person, that, unable to withstand such repeated requisitions, he assented. On his way home he called at Lord Rockingham's, when meeting with several members in the opposition, he told them what had happened, at which they one and all upbraided, him in such poignent terms, with his infidelity, that he was instantly taken ill, from whence he was immediately removed to his own house, where he continued so till Saturday, when he died. The Duke of Grafton being informed of this circumstance, in the evening, he with Lord Weymouth, and several others at the head of administration, immediately waited on his M----; when it was resolved, that the seals should not be personally disposed of till after the ensuing term.

On Saturday next, we hear, comes on to be argued at the Cock pit, Whitehall, the complaints of a certain town in America, against a particular person. Its said there are 18 articles of complaint.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn, & Mr. Lewis, are the counsel retained by the above town.

The minority now with those who are gone over within a few days past, with a noble military commander, are said to amount to 256.

A correspondent says, "A great officer of state is much chagrined to see Lord Camden bear the loss of his important and lucrative post with ease and indifference, & appear at Court so frequently, paying his respects to a great personage with a pleasing unembarrassed countenance; the sure indication of goodness of heart, and rectitude of action."

It is reported, that the above Nobleman has declared to his friends, that he shall not refuse to resume his office, if it should be thought that his services can any way contribute to the real honor and advantage of his country.

We are told that the patriotic party of both Assemblies have consultations almost every morning, before they repair to their respective seats.

Jan. 27. It is said, that the time granted to produce proper evidence in support of certain complaints of an American town, was so short, that it has not been accomplished; and that, therefore, the Council will move on Saturday for further time.

It is said, that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Otis are the principal objects of a certain private man's resentment, and of m----l vengeance.

It is said the right hon. George Onslow has entered his declaration against the Rev. Mr. Horne, and laid his damages at 10,000l.

It is now confidently asserted that Lord Mansfield will be appointed Lord Chancellor.

Its said Sir George Osborne, and William Jolliffe, Esq; are to be appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty in the room of George Younge and Sir Piercy Brett, who have resigned.

It is reported that the establishment of a fourth Secretary of State, for the sole management of East India affairs, is a scheme now in agitation.

The minority continues to gain ground daily.

It is said that a certain Letter will be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

The public for a long time past has been amused with a story of money having been given the French Court to purchase the late peace. Dr. M[illegible] had last night a full hearing, & was allowed to tell his own story; when it was allowed to be the unanimous sense of all who heard it, that the information was entirely frivolous, and unworthy of all credit, and such as could not afford any reasonable ground for the enquiry demanded.

The sudden death of the new Lord Chancellor has greatly disconcerted the M----ry. They have not yet resolved upon the person who is to succeed him, as Lord Mansfield has prudently declined accepting that high office; and as Sir Fletcher N----n is intended for Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. De Grey, the Attorney-General, is the person most likely to be appointed, if it should not be judged more prudent to request Lord Camden to resume the Seals, which we are informed was to be determined yesterday evening in a Cabinet C----l.

The offer of an Earldom, together with an augmentation of a pension of 4000l. per ann, was made by a very particular friend to Lord Camden, to induce him to reassume the Chancellorship; but we hear no offers, however lucrative and inviting, will prevail on his Lordship to alter his plan, now adopted and settled, being a fixed resolution of retiring into the country during life, with his friend Lord Chatham.

It is said that the M--y are extremely puzzled to know how or where they shall dispose of the seals, so as to give the *least* satisfaction to the public.

Great encouragement is given for sailors to man the men of war now fitting out.

On Monday Capt. Carr, from Maryland, arrived at his Moorings off the custom-house keys, on board of whose ship were 45 hogsheads of tobacco, and 45 curious hams, consigned as a present to John Wilkes, Esq; duty paid, by the merchants of that place.—They were immediately conveyed to the patriot.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Errol was unanimously elected a Peer to sit in Parliament, in the room of the Earl of Eglington, deceased.

Jan. 30. It is whispered, that a Great Personage has signified a desire of Lord Camden's re-assuming the office of Lord Chancellor.

The decision in a certain place on Friday morning, may be considered as a full and compleat answer to all the petitions lately presented.

The address of all the Chancery-Inns, to have Lord Camden restored, is already signed by 2000 Gentlemen of the Law. [*Two Thousand Lawyers! Enough, we should think, to make a Majority*]

We hear Lord Camden has industriously declined not only all proposals, but also every personal conference with the ministry, since his late resignation.

The last celebrated letter of Junius, it appears, by the mails which arrived yesterday, is translated into most of the foreign papers.

No news-paper essay has been read with more avidity than the last letter of Junius. Both parties commend it as a piece of fine writing; and the neutrals begin to acknowledge the wisdom of the advice that is so nervously offered, and the truth of the picture that is so masterly drawn.

The Ministry are endeavoring, with the greatest assiduity, to fix the last Junius upon Mr. Wilkes.

On Friday no less than 11 Noblemen & Gentlemen, of both houses, joined the minority.

A popular Commander, having been pressed to resume his employments, replied with the spirit of a soldier and patriot, *That he could not answer it to his conscience remaining in office, while such a set of men as the present are in power.*

Sir George Rodney is said to be appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

On Thursday there was the fullest meeting in a Great Society that has been known this winter, no less than 404 members being assembled.

The present Fleet is said to be intended for Corsica.

This morning the Earl of Hillsborough had a numerous levee, at which several American merchants attended.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Bolton, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Marquis of Granby, Earl Temple, the Right Hon. George Grenville, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen in the opposition, visited the Earl of Chatham at his house in Pall-Mall, where they had a long conference with his Lordship; after which they all went to to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

This week upwards of forty artificers in different branches of country manufactures, arrived in town to apply for their passage over to North-America.

A List of PUBLICK WANTS. THE —— *wants* steadiness. The ——— *wants* only to be known. Junius *wants* flagellation. Martrimony *wants* countenancing. The great *want* divorces. The mob *want* prudence. Wilkes *wants* liberty. Courtiers & anti-courtiers *want* moderation. The stage *wants* good authors. The helm *wants* good statesmen. And, the poor *want* every thing. Quere. From such a number of *public wants* is not a *publick* bankruptcy to be dreaded?

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, April 11.

WHEREAS the Merchants and Traders of this Town, although they have not entered into a formal Agreement of Non-Importation, yet from a just Sense that the late Revenue Acts are not only unconstitutional, but very grievous and burdensome, have imported as few Goods since said Acts took place as any trading Town on the Continent according to their Numbers; and some have absolutely not imported any Goods at all, from Principle.—And whereas one McMASTERS, who has been stigmatised at Boston, as one of the Importers of Goods contrary to the general Agreement of the Merchants there, and in other Places, has lately arrived in this Town, and brought a Quantity of Goods to vend here, and as it would be highly unreasonable to suffer any of those Persons that have been counteracting the good Intentions of the neighbouring Governments, to take Refuge here, and sell their Goods:—The Inhabitants of this Town, being this Day legally assembled, came to the following Votes, viz.

1st. That we will not ourselves, nor suffer any under us, directly or indirectly, to purchase any Goods from said McMASTERS, or give him any Encouragement to stay among us.——And as said McMASTERS, with a number of others, has been look'd upon by the respectable Inhabitants of Boston, as Enemies to this Country, we are sensible, that suffering such Persons to intrude themselves among us, and vend their Commodities, would not only justly render us odious to the other Colonies on the Continent, but would be highly prejudicial and injurious to this Town: Therefore,

Voted, 2dly, That whoever countenances or encourages said McMASTERS, or any other Person stigmatized as above, that may hereafter come here, either by letting them Houses, Warehouses, or otherways accommodating them, shall be deemed by this Town unfriendly to the Interest of his Country.

Voted, 3dly, That this Town ought not to be, and as far as lays in our Power, shall not be an Asylum for any such as are already, or may hereafter take Shelter here, who have gone contrary to the united Sentiments of the patriotic Inhabitants of our Sister Colonies, and have been deemed Enemies to America.

Voted, 4thly, That if Tavern-keepers suffer any such to expose their Goods to sale in their Houses, the Town will use their Endeavours that their Licences may be taken from them; or if any Vendue-Masters or others shall receive Goods from such Persons for Sale, they shall be esteemed as Enemies to the Town. And the same for any Coasters that may take Goods on board their Vessels on Freight, from any of the stigmatised Importers at Boston.

Voted, 5thly, That the foregoing Votes be printed in the New-Hampshire Gazette.

At the same Time a Committee of Inspection was chosen, to see who counteracts the above Votes.

Turn to Index to Vol. 2 of This, to Find-Petitions A Meaning Sea Act vid pa 735. Vol. 1. (2) See the Advertisement pa. 49.

Turn to Index Vol. 2. to Find Merchants agreement

& Minister. — Majesty ‖ Ministry ‖ should be the Massachusets, against Gov. Barnard. V Gov. Barnard ‖ vid pa. 754. Vol. 2. (1) vid pa. 37.

SALEM, March 27. 1770.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ONE day last week, as I was watering my Horse, I espied two *Men* (as I supposed) travelling Eastward. At the first look on them I concluded they were deserters, as they discovered in their eyes and actions the greatest degree of wildness & concern; but it being a stormy day, and they muffled up, cannot describe their habits. Their odd appearance and strange visages led me to enquire what sort of animals they were, and have since been informed, that they were two of the late too-well known, voracious animals, that for about three years past have infested our metropolis, from whence they have dispersed their minums almost into all the sea ports on this continent: And altho' they appeared at first light to be of the human species, yet they were more like the *Orang Outang*, having neither a human sense of feeling, nor a capacity of reflection; it's true, they have at times the faculty of speech, in some degree. The greatest number (of this particular species) ever seen together in this country, is five, one of which has all the appearance of a human being, possessed of reason, understanding & humanity, and it's tho't has been a great check on the others, in some of their ravenous excursions. What makes their rout this way the more surprizing, is, that they have never been known to scatter 'till within a few days past; sometimes indeed, only four of them have been seen together on an Island near Boston. It's suggested by some, that gun-powder has a wonderful effect on them. Altho' devoid of humanity, and excessive fond of blood and carnage, yet are amazingly cowardly. These animals have a prodigious number of creatures, which act for them the same part that the Jackall does for the Lion, which is dependent on, and seems entirely devoted to his barbarous purposes; so that we have had reason to fear, they would be as destructive as the Locust, and as great a nuisance as the Frogs were in Egypt; but hope that the last severe winter has had some good effect. It's thought by some that the above *Orang Outangs* have been concerned in some bloody affair; and having a capacity sufficient to be in some degree conscious of guilt (and perhaps justice too) have taken this course to shun impending danger ("ready to devour them") it is therefore hoped that the sea port towns will keep a good look out, not only on their houses, but their vessels, if fit for sea, and any stores on board, as it seems some of these Brutes have shipped themselves off in this manner.

April 10. Last Tuesday died here, aged 81 Years, the Rev. *Samuel Fisk*, formerly Pastor of the First Church in this Town. His Remains were decently and respectfully interred on Saturday last.

By a Letter from Haverhill, we hear, that there's much Disturbance in that Place, occasioned by a Report that one G. is about transporting a large Quantity of late imported Goods from Salem to that Town; and that they were to have a Town Meeting Yesterday.

NEW-PORT, April 9. 1770.

With Capt. Nixon came Passengers John Maudsley, Esq; and Capt. Spence, of this Place, the Rev. Mr. Hunt of Boston, and Mr. Bowman of London.

John Maudsley, Esq; not having had any Information or Knowledge of the Agreement entered into by the Merchants of this Place, has imported a Quantity of Merchandize, principally consisting of Hemp and Duck.—On Application from the Committee of Merchants, he chearfully submitted the Goods to their Direction, and consented to have such of them stored as they should think proper.

BOSTON, *April* 16. 1770.

Monday Morning died here Mr. SAMUEL HENCHMAN, in the 78th Year of his Age:—A Gentleman well respected among us.

The same Day died Mr. THOMAS PALFREY, of this Town, Sailmaker.

Last Friday Afternoon, one Joseph Conner, of Dedham, fell off of his Horse at the South Part of the Town, supposed in a Fit, and expired immediately.

One Day last Week, a Lad, Son of Capt. Nailer Hatch of this Town, fell between the Wharf and a Vessel lying at Medford, and was unfortunately drowned.

On the 31st of March last died at Yarmouth, in the County of Barnstable, Capt. *Judah Paddock*, in the 89th Year of his Age: A Gentleman who conducted thro' Life so as to have the Esteem of all that were acquainted with him. He has left a Widow with whom he had lived in the Marriage State 63 Years.

Saturday sen'night the House of Mr. *Gould Bishop*,, at Rehoboth, was consumed by Fire.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, *March* 30.

"It is reported that General Gage hath ordered the Troops back to Boston from Castle-William.—If so, the Issue will be dreadful.—May the much injured Inhabitants go on resolutely to maintain their just Rights and Privileges, and may their Children's Children to many succeeding Generations have Reason to rise up and call them blessed.——May Heaven subdue their Enemies."

Yesterday arrived here from Virginia the Hussar Frigate, John Corner, Esq; Commander.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London *to his Friend in this Town, dated Jan* 23. 1770.

"*The American Affairs have not come on yet, but will, I believe, at the Close of the Session. They seem disposed to repeal the Acts so disgustful to you. Stand to your Non-Importation Agreement, and by the Blessing of God you will have Redress. They now begin to find the Duties arising from the Revenue are not sufficient to pay the Officers depending upon it.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 27.

"*It is now the present Opinion that the Majority will give up the Ghost, as the Minority are gaining Ground apace.*"

Extract of a Letter from Connecticut.

"From Danbury in this colony, we learn, that Mr. Sandeman was arrested as a vagrant, and when carried before a justice, he asked his Worship, if he was descended from ancestors who fled into this howling wilderness upon account of religious persecution? and declaimed thereon so pathetically, that he gained many proselytes and friends.—The Court was adjourned, and a greater number of Magistrates required to attend, which also encreased his attendants. He again blazed away upon intolerance and base persecution and in so striking a manner, that the justices were influenced a second time to adjourn the court, and it is said they know not how to extricate themselves from the embarrasment they are now under with him. He still keeps the field, and will not retreat."

The Lords of the Admiralty have sent to the Governor of Rhode-Island, a Number of Mediterranean Passes, whereby the Merchants in that Colony are relieved from the Necessity of applying to this Government for those Passes, as they have done for many Years past.

In Capt. Hodgkins who arrived on Monday last from the West-Indies, came one of the Hands belonging to a Brig, —— Darricot, Master, that sailed from hence last Winter, bound for Gibraltar:—He informs, that the said Brig was cast ashore on St. Michael's, one of the Western Islands, & the Vessel and Cargo entirely lost; the People were all saved.

The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit mill'd Dollars, several having lately been discovered passing among us. They appear like true ones at first Sight, and are well made, but of base Metal, which upon being rubb'd or scratch'd will look of a Copperish Color.

☞ *For want of Time and Room in this Paper, the Remainder of Mr.* Kent's *Vindication cannot be published before next Monday.*

☞ *The Sale of the Estate of the late Mr.* Ebenezer Pierpont, *of Roxbury, (advertised in the last Page of this Paper) is to be at the Chamber over the new Store belonging to said Estate, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon on Wednesday the 25th Inst.*

At the same Time will be Sold,

A House and Garden by Stony-River, being Part of the Estate of *William Pierpont*, deceased.

On WEDNESDAY next, 18th Inst.

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-street,

A Variety of GOODS as usual.—

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On THURSDAY next, 19th Instant,

At ONE o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-street,

20 Quarter Casks of Sterling Madeira WINE, and a few Boxes of Lemmons.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

POT and *PEARL ASH.*

Cash given for

Pot and Pearl Ash

By RICHARD CLARKE and SON,
At their STORE in King-Street.
Where may be had choice INDIGO.

WANTED directly,

An honest, sensible, healthy Boy,

about 14 Years old, to serve as an Apprentice in a large Shop of English Goods in this Town:—Such an one, if agreeable to the Person who wants, by leaving his Name at *T. & J. Fleet's*, may hear of a good Place. *Boston, April* 16. 1770.

Wanted to Charter, immediately,

A Vessel of any Burthen from 150 to 200 Tons, from *South-Carolina* to *Cowes*, and from thence to *Hamburgh*, *Holland* or *Bremen*.——For Particulars apply to the Printers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by A. BARCLAY, *at the Gilt Bible, in Cornhill, Boston.*

The Character of the Rev. *John Murray*, set in a fair and impartial Light.

AUCTION-HALL—Kingstreet.

THIS EVENING, (MONDAY)

Will be Sold at AUCTION-HALL,

Superfine wide *Shirting* Checks—Superfine *Apron* Checks—Taffaties—Irish Linnens, yard wide and very good—Fine *green* Broad Cloths—Variety of *common* Cloths—Bed Ticken—and a great Variety of other *Articles*,—both new and second-hand. *JOHN GERRISH.*

☞ *This EVENING*, MONDAY, *Auction-Hall.*

All Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of Capt. *Hugh McDaniell* late of *Boston*, Rope-Maker, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and those who are indebted thereto are requested to settle as soon as convenient with SARAH McDANIELL, Administratrix.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint all the Gentlemen that formerly favored the late Mr. *Hugh McDaniell* with their Custom, that he intends for the future to carry on the Business at the same Rope-Walk, where they or any new Customer may depend upon having their Work performed with Fidelity and Dispatch.

HUGH TARBETT.

POT and PEARL ASH.

Cash to be given for good

PEARL and POT-ASH,

For damaged POT-ASH, and for black SALTS,

By GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in Kingstreet.

Where also is to be Sold, very Cheap for Cash,

Best Russia and Ravens Duck, just imported, Also Poland and common STARCH, which has been imported upwards of 16 Months.

IMPORTED in Capt. Cazneau *from* LONDON, *by*

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

And to be Sold at her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over against the BLUE-BALL,

Early Charlton, Omorods Hotspur, Masters Hotspur, and Golden Hotspur Peas, large, Dwarf & green Marrowfat Peas, Leadmans Dwarf, Rouncivel, and cooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Beans, large Winsor, and early Lisbon ditto; Red, Silver skin and white Spanish Onion Seeds; red early Golden, and Orange Carrot ditto, early Prickly Cucumber, long Prickly ditto, large Collyflower, early ditto, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Sugar-Loaf, Battersea, green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds, red ditto, Cail, purple brocoley swelling Parsnip, early Dutch, and common Turnip Seed, short top'd, Salmon, white and pink Radish ditto, Cabbage Lettice, white and green Goss and Tennis Ball ditto, scarlet Beet, curl'd and common Parsley, curl'd and common Peppergrass, Spinage, Sweet Marjorum, Thyme, Baum Summer Savory, Sage, Bantavea Endive, Asparagus, Celery, white Mustard, Fowl Meadow Grass Seed. —All warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Captain Cazneau *from* LONDON, *and to be Sold by*

Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop opposite the Rev. Dr. Sewall's *Meeting House*, BOSTON,

Early golden Hotspur, early Charlton, Omorods Hotspur, large & Dwarf Marrowfats, blue Rouncival & Ledman's Dwarf Peas, large Winsor, early Lisbon and early yellow Dwarf Beans, early Dutch, early Yorkshire, early Battersea, early Sugar Loaf, red & large Winter Cabbage, early and late Collyflowers, green & yellow Savoy, white Spanish and Silver skin'd Onions, green & white Endive, Salmon & scarlet Radish, double & single Pepper Grass, double & single Parsley, Summer & Winter Spinnage, Cabbage, white, green, marble & tennisball Lettice, early & late Cucumber, early & late Parsnip, early yellow, scarlet & orange Carrot, Summer Savory, Sweet Morjoram, Thyme, Lavender & Rosemary, Hemp, Rape & Canary Seed, red & white Clover, La Lucern, Fowl Meadow & Herds Grass Seed.—All warranted to be of the last Year's Growth.

Custom-House, Boston, *April* 14, 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Coffin, Hooton, Gorham, Chapman, & Church from Philadelphia; Joseph Brooks, Isaac Brooks, Squier, Gray, Lewis, & Goodspeed, from New Haven; Foye and Ames from Maryland; Edgerton from New-London; Critchard from North Carolina; Hodgkins from St. Lucia; Woodbury from St. Martins; and Kissick from Surrinam.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Howland & Pulling to Newfoundland; Bartlet to West Indies; Dean to Jamaica; Annable to New London; Valentine to Surrinam; Attweed to Halifax; Mowat to Nova Scotia; Gorham to Philadelphia; Hinston to West Islands; Davis to Portugal,

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I Turn to Index to find merchants agreem't & vid — their going From Boston pa. 60 (1) Meaning Tea act vid pa. 735. vol. 1

I a hum on the Commissioners When they fled to the Castle the late [illegible] Massacre. pa. 60.

* John Temple Esqr pa. 151. Vo. 2

To the Gentlemen the Committee of Merchants in BOSTON.

Hingham, March 24th 1770.

Gentlemen,

AT the annual Meeting of the Town of *Hingham*, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1770. Upon a Motion being made and seconded (though omitted in the Warrant) the Inhabitants taking into Conſideration the diſtreſſed Circumſtances of the People in this and the neighbouring Provinces, occaſioned by the late Parliamentary Acts for raiſing a Revenue in North-America, the Manner of collecting the ſame, and the Meaſures gone into to enforce Obedience to them, and judging that every Society and every individual Perſon are loudly called to exert the utmoſt of their Ability in a conſtitutional Way to procure a redreſs of thoſe Grievances, and to ſecure the Privileges by Charter conveyed to them, and that Freedom which they have a Right to as Men & Engliſh Subjects, came to the following Votes,

Voted, That we highly approve of the patriotic Reſolutions of the Merchants of this Province not to Import Goods from Great-Britain till the repeal of the aforeſaid Acts, and viewing it as having a tendency to retrieve us from thoſe Burthens ſo much complained of and ſo ſenſibly felt by us; we will do all in our Power in a legal Way to ſupport them in carrying into Execution ſo worthy an undertaking.

Voted, That thoſe few who have Imported Goods contrary to general Agreement, and counteracted the prudent and laudable Efforts of the Merchants and Traders aforeſaid, have thereby forfeited the Confidence of their Brethren; and therefore, We declare that we will not directly or indirectly have any Commerce or Dealings with them.

Voted, That we will diſcourage the Uſe of foreign Superfluities among us and encourage our own Manufactures.

Voted, That we heartily ſympathize with our Brethren of the Town of *Boſton*, in the late unhappy Deſtruction of ſo many of their Inhabitants, and we rejoice with them that there yet remains the free Exerciſe the Civil Authority.

Voted, That the Town Clerk be ordered to tranſmit a Copy hereof to the Committee of Merchants in BOSTON.

I chearfully comply with the above Order and herewith ſend you a Copy of the Votes.

I am, Gentlemen, with great Eſteem,
Your moſt obedient and moſt Humble Servant,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, jun'r.

To the Gentlemen the Committee of Merchants in BOSTON.

At a legal anniverſary Town-Meeting held at Gloceſter, *on the twenty-ſeventh Day of* March, 1770.

SAMUEL PLUMER, Eſq; Moderator.

Voted unanimouſly,

THAT the firſt ſettlers of this country left their native land and came into this, when a wild uncultivated wilderneſs, inhabited by no human creatures except Savages, and ſuffered extreme hardſhips, riſqued their lives and ſpent their fortunes to obtain and ſecure their civil and eccleſiaſtical liberties and privileges, invaded and wreſted from them by violence.

That their poſterity enjoyed thoſe liberties and privileges (except in the tyrannical and arbitrary government of King James the ſecond) with very little moleſtation or interruption, for almoſt an hundred and fifty years, until the late execrable ſtamp-acts ſince repealed.

That theſe liberties and privileges are invaded and greatly infringed, and all the Engliſh inhabitants of America are reduced to a ſtate little better than ſlavery, by the late acts of parliament, impoſing duties for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, the collection of which is inforced by a lawleſs and licentious ſoldiery, and a crew of petty officers, who have in ſome meaſure awed and reſiſted the civil magiſtrates in the execution of their office; and ſome time ſince a ſheriff in the execution of his office, was attacked by a petty officer and ſeveral under his command, and ſeveral times fired upon, in this town, and a priſoner lawfully taken, reſcued; and when ſaid officer was proſecuted, was only puniſhed with a fine of ten pounds; which has ſo emboldened them that they have committed many hoſtilities, and at laſt that horrid maſſacre on the 5th inſtant at Boſton, wherein they have wantonly ſpilt the blood of many of our brethren, which calls for our higheſt reſentment.

That we highly approve of the methods gone into by the town of Boſton on that occaſion, as well as in many other inſtances, to ſecure our invaded liberties and privileges, for which we render and return them our moſt ſincere thanks: And as we look on the non-importation of Britiſh manufactures to be the moſt likely means to relieve us under the preſent diſtreſſes, we greatly approve of the conduct of the merchants who have agreed for that purpoſe, and ſhall ever look upon them who act otherwiſe as enemies to their country, and will treat them with the greateſt contempt, and order that the names of thoſe that would not come into ſaid agreement, viz. *John Bernard, James & Patrick McMaſters, John Mein, Nathaniel Rogers, William Jackſon, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, Ame* and *Elizabeth Cummings*, of Boſton, *Iſrael Williams, Eſq; & Son*, of Hatfield, and *Henry Barnes*, of Marlborough, be entered in the town-book of records, that poſterity may know who they were that would ſacrifice their country to advance their private intereſt.

That inaſmuch as Tea contributes greatly to raiſing the revenue, we promiſe to uſe our endeavour that none be bought, ſold or uſed among us.

That we will to our utmoſt encourage our own manufactures.

That we are ready to join with our brethren in any legal meaſures that may be taken to recover our invaded and infringed liberties, rights and privileges.

That a copy hereof be ſent to the Select-Men of the town of Boſton.

Atteſt. DANIEL WITHAM, Town-Clerk.

AT a legal Town-Meeting held at *Salisbury*, *March* 13*th* 1770.

1. Voted, That the Thanks of this Town be given to the reſpectable Body of Merchants in *Boſton*, and other Towns, for their truly generous Non-Importation Agreement, and for all their prudent and virtuous Endeavours, in this critical Time, to ſave their Country.

2. Voted, That we will not have any Hand in Importing ourſelves, contrary to ſaid Agreement, nor any Manner of way countenance thoſe who do; but on the contrary mark them and avoid them as Enemies of their Country; and have no Manner of Trade or Commerce with them now, directly or indirectly; and unleſs they ſhall come into ſaid Agreement within one Month from this Date, that we will have no Dealings with them forever hereafter: particularly not with *John Bernard, Patrick & James McMaſters, John Mein, Nathaniel Rogers, William Jackſon, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, Ame* and *Elizabeth Cummings, Iſrael Williams* Eſq; & *Son*, and *Henry Barnes*; and that their Names be poſted up in all publick Houſes in this Town, that all may know them and beware of them.

3. That we will do our utmoſt to promote every kind of our own Manufactures, and univerſal Prudence and good Oeconomy.

4. That we will not ourſelves drink any foreign Teas, and endeavour (Sickneſs excepted) that none ſhall be drank in our Families, till the Duties upon them are taken off & the other Revenue Acts repealed.

The above VOTES were unanimouſly paſſed,
WINTHROP TRUE, Town-Clerk.

Beſt Sperma Ceti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON. in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Wanted as an Apprentice, a ſprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Diſpoſition.

CHOCOLATE warranted good, made and ſold at the loweſt Prices, in large and ſmall Quantities, by JAMES COOKE, at the New Mills in *Boſton*.—Alſo Cocoa Nut Shells.

COCOA manufactured for Gentlemen, in the beſt and quickeſt Manner, and on reaſonable Terms.

To be ſold by *Gilbert Deblois*,

At his *SHOP* oppoſite the Bottom of School Street, very Cheap for ready Money,

A conſiderable good Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſome Hard Ware, Spices, Dutch Bruſhes in ſetts or ſingle, Looking-Glaſſes, Violins, beſt Roman Strings, Flutes, &c. Wilton Carpets, &c. Writing-Paper, China-Ware, choice Velvet Corks, Powder, Codlines, &c.——

——He hath alſo a variety of Womens Sattin and Sarſnett Hatts & Bonetts,—Alſo, a parcel of pretty Cotton and Thread Luteſtrings, [illegible]glios and other Stuffs, at the ſterling Coſt, and old [illegible]runks & Boxes much cheaper,——&c.—&c.—&c.

Whereas the late Partnerſhip of *JARVIS & PARKER* expired by the Death of Mr. *Banjamin Parker*, all Perſons who have any Accounts open with that Company are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *Leonard Jarvis*, ſurviving Partner, and thoſe indebted to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble:——Thoſe who have any Accounts with the Eſtate of ſaid *Parker*, are deſired to ſettle them with *Leonard Jarvis* or *Henry Leddel*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate.

To be ſold at the Store of *Leonard Jarvis*, below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Kingſtreet, A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, at the Sterling Coſt for the Caſh.

Choice INDIGO to be ſold at RICHARD CLARKE and SON's Store, In King Street.

SHIP-BREAD.

A Quantity of choice Ship-Bread, to be ſold at *William Taylor*'s Store in Kingſtreet.—Alſo Raiſins, Lemons, Malaga Wine, Sugars by the Hogſhead or leſs Quantity, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Cocoa, Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Pimento, Lignum Vitæ, Logwood and Redwood, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Lead and Shot, and many other Articles, cheap for Caſh only.

POT & PEARL ASH.

Caſh given for

POT and PEARL ASH

At *Jonathan & John Amory*'s Store, in Kingſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Houſe of Mr. *Winſlow*, Innholder in *Peterſham*, in the County of *Worceſter*, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 23d of *May* next at Noon, if not Sold before at private Sale.

A Tract of Land in ſaid *Peterſham*, containing more than 700 Acres, moſt of it choice Land and well timbered; with two Houſes and the Remains of a Saw-Mill and Griſt-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. *Whitney*'s Meeting Houſe in ſaid Town, and formerly the Eſtate of *Jonathan Preſcott*, Eſq; deceaſed. Thro' ſaid Land runs the County Road, and alſo a River (a conſtant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The ſaid Land may be conveniently divided into ſeveral Farms, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reaſonable Time to pay for the ſame, giving good Security on Intereſt. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 25th Inſtant, April,

The Real Eſtate of *Ebenezer Pierpont*, late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed,—Conſiſting of

1. A large new Dwelling-Houſe, being the Manſion Houſe wherein he dwelt, finiſhed in a genteel manner, with a fine Garden behind the Houſe, a good Well of Water and a Stable; oppoſite the Houſe is a Row of Shops, formerly improved in the Weſt-India Trade, with a great Run of Buſineſs, and may be improved again in the ſame way, or for almoſt any other Buſineſs.

2. A Griſt Mill, meaſuring 64 Feet in length, and 20 Feet in Breadth, with Accommodations for ſtoring Grain and carrying on the Bolting-mill Buſineſs, with Water ſufficient at ſome Seaſons of the Year to ſupply 8 or 10 Mills.

3. A large and commodious Bake-Houſe, equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Province, with two good Ovens and a Brick Building adjoining, where the Bolting Buſineſs may be carried on, alſo Store Rooms for Bread.

4. A ſmall Houſe and Barn, with about 6 Acres of choice mowing Land, upon the Eaſt Side of the Lane by Mr. *Philip Searle*'s, and directly oppoſite on the Weſt Side is about 4 Acres of choice mowing Land; in it is a valuable Quarry of Stones, from whence has been taken ſome Thouſand Pounds worth, and may be a vaſt Quantity more got with Eaſe.

The above all in *Roxbury*.

A choice Piece of mowing Land, containing about four Acres, in *Little-Cambridge*.

A Farm in *Dudley*, containing between 7 and 8 Hundred Acres, partly under Improvement, with a good H uſe and a large Barn on it. Alſo a Right in a Tract of Land in *Royalſhire*.

Whereas at a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Land in the Diſtrict of *Lenox*, in the County of *Berkſhire* (legally warned) holden on the third Day of *Auguſt*, A. D. 1768, voted a Tax of 15*ſ*. 5*d*. $\frac{3}{4}$ on each Hundred Acres of Land in ſaid Diſtrict (publick Lots excepted) and whereas the Proprietors or Owners of the Lots now named (viz) Lots No. 5, 7, 11, 14, 20, 40, 41, 42, 43, containing one Hundred Acres each, all in the ſecond Diviſion of Lands in ſaid *Lenox*, and the Lot No. 30 in the firſt Diviſion of Lands in ſaid *Lenox*, are delinquent and have not paid the Tax aforeſaid aſſeſſed on ſaid Lots of Land; which ſaid Taxes have been granted to bring forward the Settlement of ſaid Diſtrict, agreeable to the Orders of the Great and General Court:—Theſe are therefore to Notify the Proprietors of the Lots ſo delinquent, that their Lots, or ſuch a Part thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid Taxes (together with all Charges in and about the ſame) will be ſold at a publick Vendue, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Elias Willard*, Innholder near ſaid *Lenox*, on Tueſday the 14th Day of *Auguſt* next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and ſo from Day to Day until the whole be ſold (unleſs ſaid Taxes and Charges be paid to the ſaid *Elias Willard*, Treaſurer of ſaid Proprietors) for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

Dated at *Lenox*, *March* 20. 1770 — *Sam. Brown*, jun. *Stephens Murſwine*, *Elias Willard*. } Aſſeſſors.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET,

Turn to Index Vol. 2. To find Merchants Reſolutions. vid Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1 & vid Repeal pa. 411. Vol. 1. * vid Journal of Times pa. 323 &c. Vol. 2. † vid Jacob Parſons petition, pa. 511. Vol. 2-(1) vid pa. 568. Vol. 2-(2) vid Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 2. ‡ Revenue Acts viz. Molaſſes Act, ſee pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. ſee Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. — vid their Names pa. 69. v Maſſacre, pa. 60.

MONDAY, *April* 23. 1770. [NUMB. 1804.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

Extract of a Letter from London, *Feb.* 12. 1770.

Dear Sir,

I Should now write in raptures, had I to inform you, that American grievances were to be redreſſed, and equity take place of law & power; but however your ſouls may thirſt for theſe cooling waters to allay our unnatural animoſities, I can tranſmit no ſuch good news from this far country: Nor will you be in any great expectation of it, having already preſaged your doom from his Majeſty's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſions.

Adm——n *could* relieve you, but they *will* not. Should they pretend the contrary, they are not to be believed, after having ſhewed what a majority they have got in both houſes, and when it is well known that many in the minority would join them upon ſuch an occaſion. The body and plan of the m——y are the ſame, notwithſtanding a few political changes. They have acted with a meanneſs, a low cunning, that muſt beget contempt and indignation in the minds of the Americans, while they have been leading them into an opinion by ſubtle and guarded promiſes of their being redreſſed. But ſuch a conduct will be productive of its good conſequences. It will ſink them everlaſtingly in the opinion of the Coloniſts; will let theſe ſee what they are to truſt to, ſtrengthen thoſe free & generous ſentiments by which they are actuated, prove that their ſuſpicions and jealouſies are not groundleſs, and unite them in the firmeſt bond imaginable.

The Duty on Tea is to continue; the Board of Cuſtoms, Commiſſioners, and Admiralty, are to remain in the preſent form—engines ready prepared by law to work in the cauſe of tyranny & oppreſſion, when the mandates of their ſuperiors are iſſued out. One would be ready to imagine, a ſnake in the graſs, from the duty's being left on Tea, as that is an article, for the ſmuggling of which there are ſo many temptations & opportunities, and which may afford ſo plauſible an excuſe for ſeizing of ſhips and ranſacking houſes.

The M——ry I apprehend, have formed the deſign of clearing themſelves of the preſent internal broils, by a kind of compromiſe, with a view of carrying their plan againſt America the more eaſily; and ſhould they proceed in this way, numbers will be taken off from your ſide of the queſtion, and abandon the cauſe to which they had joined themſelves, not from a love to it, & out of principle, but out of oppoſition. Pretended friends you may have many, but of real too few & of too little conſequence. The very Merchants, whom you contribute to ſupport, are not ſo hearty as the caſe requires, & would trouble themſelves but little about your grievances was not their own intereſt concerned. They do not, as a body, act with ſufficient ſpirit and reſolution; and I fear have ſuffered themſelves to be betrayed by ſome falſe brethren, the tools of miniſtry, who have crept in among them, after having received their proper inſtructions. What muſt you think! ſhould they acquieſce in what the miniſtry will be pleaſed to do, under pretence that nothing more can be done at preſent; and were they to be employed in ſoothing you into temper with the proſpect or aſſurance that the tea-duty would be taken off, after a while, and that the duties being at an end, the board of cuſtoms or commiſſioners would ceaſe of courſe, and were they, upon the preſumption of your being ſo eaſily taken in, to ſend over their goods, tho' contrary to the condition on which they were ordered, in hopes that you would not even ſtore, much leſs re-ſhip, but, after having bounced and ſtorm'd for a while, diſpoſe of and pay for them.

The miniſtry judge of you from themſelves, and ſuppoſe all to be equally deſtitute of virtuous & patriotic principles. They expect that ill conveniencies, hardſhips, animoſities, and ſelf intereſted views of particular merchants among you, will force you at length to abandon your reſolutions, & leave you a prey to them. They conſider themſelves as better able to perſevere in the purſuit of their plan, while thriving in lucrative places; than you can be of perſevering in yours, while declining thro' want of trade. Beſides, they have heard of goods having been ſent, and of their having been taken out of the ſtore privately, & diſpoſed of by the very committee men who were to have prevented all of that nature. Theſe and ſuch like things they have been inform'd of, and believing them, they have inferred from them, that you would at length yield, and indeed what could be more natural.

Depend upon it, the miniſtry are determined not only to continue the claim of the parliament's right to tax you, but to continue the exerciſe of that claim as a precedent, which may prove an open door for letting in upon you innumerable evils; and can they carry their point thro' your want of patience and reſolution, they will learn how to proceed in future. It will be only to lay heavier and more taxes than they mean ſhould remain; patiently to hear your complaints; to make a merit of putting up with what they may deem your inſolence; and after that to attempt quieting you by repealing a part of them. This game they may play over and over again, till they have made a ſufficient number of places for their dependents and relations, and have increaſed theſe peſts to liberty ſo as to defy all your future attempts in her favour. What is it, that a ſoul fired with the love of freedom will not do, to prevent thoſe miſchiefs with which I have alarmed you! What, but that which is morally evil, and expreſsly contrary to the great commands of heaven. You have it in your own power, humanly ſpeaking, to obtain redreſs and to prevent a train of horrid conſequences, can you but unite and perſevere in the proper meaſures. Let every colony re-conſider its enumerated articles, and proſcribe all thoſe that are not abſolutely neceſſary, and all ſuperfluities in thoſe that are, that they may coſt but little; manufacture your own materials, and let perſons in power make it honorable, by leading the faſhion, to appear in glorious homeſpun. Declare war with all that luxury, that roves to foreign countries for gratifications, and cannot be ſatisfied with the growth of your native ſoil. Ingraft the ſaving plan into all your commerce with the iſlands, that you may receive more bullion and fewer goods for your reſpective commodities, & by procuring the ballance of trade in your favor may lay a ſtable foundation for increaſing conſequence. Could the Virginians, who have dared *reſolve* ſo nobly, be brought to *act* with equal ſpirit, I ſhould hope to hear, that they had determined to ſend no more Tobacco to the Britiſh market, till American grievances have been redreſſed. This would operate divers ways. It would affect the government ſoon, by the ſuſpenſion of an amazing revenue. It would put out of employ all the ſhipping, and all the hands employed in that branch of trade. It would induce the Scotch, who are well reſpected at court, and have great influence, to employ it in favor of the Americans. Another thing you ſhould attend to, is, the re-ſhipping of the goods that may be ſent you. The doing it would be ſome puniſhment upon the merchant for ſending them contrary to orders, would ſaddle him with the freight out & in, & would throw them upon his hands; but where they are returned, the whole package muſt be ſent back, and not a part taken out, for by our law, if I miſtake not, ſhould you refuſe a part, you may be obliged to take the whole. Re-ſhipping the goods will alſo prevent all ſuſpicions about their being removed ſecretly from the ſtore and ſo diſpoſed of, and be an effectual cure to all treachery.

Should any object to the above mentioned plan, "the ſelf denials it would ſubject to, the many "mortifications that it muſt be accompanied with," I would turn them to that northern poet Thomſon.

'Oh let not then dull luxury impair
'That manly ſpirit, which now ſtrings your nerves,
'And draws from noble toil well earn'd delight.
'O let not the ſoft penetrating plague
'Creep on the free-born mind! and working there,
'With the ſharp tooth of many a new-form'd want,
'Endleſs and idle all, eat out the heart
'Of *Liberty*, erazing from the mind
'The noble ſentiment, th' impatient ſcorn
'Of baſe ſubjection, and the ſwelling wiſh
'For general good: while in their place ſucceeds
'A narrow ſelfiſhneſs, ungenerous thoughts,
'And low deſign; the meaner paſſions all
'Let looſe, and reigning in the rankled heart.
'Oh ſhun that gulph, that gaping ruin ſhun!
'May countleſs ages roll it far away
'From you, ye heaven-beloved! may *Liberty*,
'The light of life! the ſun of human kind!
'Whence heroes, bards, and patriots borrow flame,
'Still ſpread, exalt and actuate your powers!
'While ſlaviſh *Eaſtern* climates beam in vain.
'*Weſterns!* be firm—nor let luxurious wants,
'Baſe minded avarice, or unmanly ſloth
'Twine round your hearts indiſſoluble chains!
'The ſteel of *Brutus* cut the groſſer bonds
'By *Cæſar* caſt o'er *Rome*, but ſtill remain'd
'The ſoft enchanting fetters of the mind,
'And other *Cæſars* roſe. Determin'd, hold
'Your independence; for that once deſtroy'd,
'Unfounded freedom is a morning dream,
'That flits aerial from the cheated eye.

Should you crouch to the preſent unconſtitutional impoſitions, rather than reſiſt the calls of fancy and the imaginary wants of a luxurious appetite, its all over with you: your chains are rivetted, tho' allowed to ſit looſely upon you: A Britiſh miniſtry may do what they pleaſe with you; the American neck will bow to any yoke ſooner than reſiſt unto blood.

Would you retain a power over your own property; would you call the fruits of your labour and induſtry *yours*, till diſpoſed of by yourſelves or repreſentatives, you muſt amend, renew, and abide by your reſolutions to curtail all unneceſſary trade with Britain. In theſe you muſt be the *united colonies*. Should you divide, you fall one after another, and the ſlavery that is firſt partial, will ſoon become general. It was union, firmneſs, and perſeverance, that ſaved the Dutch. The like cauſes will produce the like effects. They indeed were obliged to call in the aid of the ſword: from this your are exempted. You, as yet, have not had ſufficient provocation to warrant, in that way, an appeal to heaven, and it is to be hoped will never be drove to it. What you have to do may be effected in conſiſtency with the profoundeſt peace. But it muſt be done, would you retain your freedom; and you cannot think of parting therewith, when you conſider from whom you are deſcended, what your anceſtors did and ſuffer'd in the cauſe of liberty, and that your poſterity will bleſs or curſe you, ſhould you betray the truſt committed to you, and diſpoſe of their, no leſs than your own, birthright, for little better than a meſs of pottage. You can never ſubmit to become infamous, and to be branded in the page of the faithful hiſtorian, for having betrayed the intereſts of your country, rather than forego a few trifling and momentary advantages.

Unleſs you will be true to your own cauſe, you may reckon the preſent grievances but the beginning of ſorrows. The temper of the court is not favorable to the principles of liberty, if we may judge from ſymptomatical appearances. High flying preachers are acceptable. Tories and former Jacobites are much encouraged. Meaſures are taken to gain over the Papiſts and ſecure their ſupport by giving them unwarrantable encouragement, witneſs the affairs of Grenada. Leaders in adminiſtration talk in the dialect of the old cavaliers. A certain Northern Nobleman of conſideration (not Lord M——d) in the debates lately, dropt an expreſſion about calling in foreign aid, but found himſelf under the neceſſity, before the houſe broke up, of apologizing for it, as ſpoken in haſte and meaning nothing. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's ſecretary has ventured alſo to ſay alarming things in the Iriſh houſe. By ſuch occurrences I diſcern the cloven foot of that evil genius Tyranny: I am not ſorry that it diſcovers itſelf ſufficiently ſoon to admit of its being oppoſed with ſafety; and I am in hopes the ſteady & united efforts of the friends to liberty in the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh empire will counteract it effectually. Now is the time for exerting themſelves. A more deſirable opportunity cannot be expected, and if they loſe the preſent, wo to them, for *poſt eſt occaſio calva*.

The oppoſition in the houſe of commons is made up of the moſt able heads, the moſt opulent fortunes and the moſt worthy characters, not but that there are exceptions. Several, it is to be feared, mean not the cauſe of liberty; however, their own intereſt may ſupply the place of real patriotiſm, and make them mercenaries on the ſide of that good cauſe. Steadineſs on your part, in refuſing to purchaſe our manufactures, muſt increaſe the national diſcontent, embarraſs the miniſtry, and ſtrengthen their adverſaries, who cannot fail of bearing them down with a vengeance, ſhould a war commence; and that this will be, is the opinion of numbers. They who are otherwiſe minded, build chiefly upon the wretched ſtate of the French finances. But the French are taking effectual methods for lowering their national debt; and at the ſame time they continue the taxes, which muſt ſerve in the end to fill their coffers. Beſides, they will have the aſſiſtance of the Spaniards. Not only ſo, but the war between the Ruſſians and Turks muſt, I apprehend, draw in other powers ſhortly. I can upon no account be brought to believe that a war can be at any conſiderable diſtance.

Whether you will have ſpirit and patriotiſm ſufficient to follow the above preſcriptions I ſhall know in proper time: But ſhould you, I will anſwer for it that, if accompanied with repentance, humiliation before God, earneſt prayer and reformation, it will not fail of being crowned with deſired ſucceſs.

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(1) ? 93

(2) ? 64

= vid on admiralty Courts pa. 179-356 501- Vol. 2. D Turn to y^e Index Vol. 2 to find Merchants agreement (2) ſee the act claiming y^e Right pa. 792 Vol. 1. (a) vid Reſolves pa. 16 Vol. 1.

& Administration — Ministry & Ministry & Mansfield & vid Our grievances enumerated pa. 632. Vol. 2. & vid y^e Speech pa. 65. Mid. Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (1) See Act appointing the Board pa. 748. Vol. 1. — & Commiſ^o Commiſſion pa. 259. Vol. 2.

LONDON, *Jan.* 17.

The celebrated Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq; *delivered in the House of Commons on Tuesday the 9th Instant, being the Day of opening the present Session of Parliament.*

Mr. S——r.

IT appears evident from the Speech, which now lies before the House, that the Ministers are resolved to drive the Americans to extremity, and to force this country to sheath its sword in the bowels of its own children. What else can be the meaning of calling the measures in which they have embarked, highly unwarrantable, and calculated to destroy the commercial connexion between them and this kingdom? I wish they had examined their own conduct with a little more care and circumspection. They would have found that it is their measures, that are highly unwarrantable, and calculated to ruin the trade of Great Britain and her colonies. The Americans are only contending for an unalienable right; the right of taxing themselves, which is inseperable from every country that boasts the least degree of freedom. When they crossed the Atlantic, they did not mean to give up the rights of Englishmen. *Cœlum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currant.*

On the contrary they shifted their abode in order to breath a freer air, and to give a full scope to that independant, that unconquerable spirit, with which they're still animated. Will such men stoop their neck to the yoke of slavery? will they submit to be taxed, to have their property given away, by an assembly, in which they have no voice, no representative? None can entertain so puerile a fancy, but those men who think the people of this island so tame, so mean spirited as to suffer their own creatures, their servants, I beg pardon, I mean the creatures, the servants of the ministry, to invade the most sacred of their rights, and to sell it for a mess of pottage.

What then can be more unwarrantable, more highly criminal than an attempt to involve us in a quarrel with a people, who will never yield to such ignominious terms, till they are utterly ruined; that is till we are totally undone? For I think it is universally allowed that the richness and greatness of this nation depend upon her colonies: Her trade with other nations being inconsiderable in comparison of that, which she carries on with them.—Therefore, if through the mistaken politics of our present rulers they are crushed, we must share the same fate: Force applied to them is arming the right hand against the left. (2)

Were our right of taxation ever so manifest, which it is not, a sense of its inexpedience would deter every wise man from the exercise of it. The Americans are rather factors & servants to this island than subjects, who being on an equal footing, should bear an equal share of public burdens. They are always in debt to our merchants, because the ballance of trade is vastly against them; they have therefore much of the merchants money to trade with as a capital; are entrusted with many talents, and they do not hide them in a napkin; they return them tenfold. Are they not then to be considered as laborers to our merchants, as tributaries to this kingdom? In this light they have always appeared to every man conversant in commerce; and I believe it will be found that the greater the sums are, with which they are entrusted by our merchants to improve their plantations and staple commodities, the greater will be the advantages that will accrue to this nation. What then can be more impolitic than to levy by an internal tax, in the laying of which we are thro' our ignorance and distance liable to commit so many mistakes & oppressions, what must finally center among us by the nature of our commerce? Tho' their seas are covered with ships, it is with our ships, our sailors, our merchandize. They all work for us, we are the masters, they the servants; and the principal part of the profit remains at last in our hands. We have every thing but the *peculium*, without which even slaves will not work.

What then shall we say to the present ministry, who in spite of these clear and hitherto unrefuted arguments, have renewed the pernicious scheme of taxation, which was undone in the Marquis of Rockingham's administration? (3) Were they afraid that this nation would become too powerful and rich, if she followed the conciliating, the commercial plan, which was then sketched out? Or did they risk the public peace and security of the empire for the sake of providing places for a swarm of their creatures and dependents? I will acquit them of any premeditated scheme of destruction: They did not think at all: Nature never meant them for reasoners, otherwise they would have seen that these taxes would be swallowed up by the collectors, and must therefore be doubly distressing both to the colonies & the mother country. The vast extent of the country & the temptations thence arising to smuggling, must render such a number of collectors necessary, that, after they are paid, hardly the value of a peppercorn will reach the exchequer.

But what foundation was there for taxing the colonies? Did they not before pay their full quota of the public burthens? Where is the necessary or convenience of life, which they do not receive from this island? Must they not therefore pay every tax with which these necessaries and conveniences are loaded? Nothing is more evident. Not a single manufacture, not a single article of trade enters their ports without being charg'd with all our taxes: For the suppression of manufactures in that country, comprises every species of taxes in one, and makes the colonists in reality the supporters of a large share of our public burthens. But what did I say? The suppression of manufactures in that country? Alas! that once was the case, but is now so no more. There was a time, when the colonies and this island laboured mutually for each other, and pursued those objects for which they were severally fitted by their situation and their respective improvements. Now, thanks be to the present ministry for it, they are striving to undo each other, and in a state of open rivalship. It is not the fault of administration if they be not soon in a state of open enmity and hostility. The evident drift of this speech is to hurry us into rash and violent counsels. But I hope we have more wisdom, more knowledge, than to widen the breaches which they have made in the constitution, or to render incurable those wounds which their folly, madness, or wickedness have inflicted. (4)

[*The Substance of another Speech of Mr.* Burke's, *in the House of Commons, is in the last Page.*]

LONDON.

Feb. 13. Yesterday at noon, a Council, said to be on American affairs, was held at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, at which the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, and several other Great Officers of State, assisted.

An evening paper has the following paragraph. It is now certain that a late person, appointed to the head of the law, cut his throat, and that when Mr. L——, the surgeon, had sewed up the wound, he asked him whether he was likely to recover; upon which Mr. L—— answered, "Yes, my Lord, there is no doubt of it, if your Lordship reposes on the right side." Mr. L—— had no sooner quitted the room, than his Lordship turned on the other side, and gave his neck a sudden twist, by which he was incapable of receiving any further assistance.—It appears that the very same morning he accepted the Seals, his brother Lord H and the Marquis of R waited upon him, and told him, that most probably the Seals would be offered to him, but they intreated him not to accept of them at this time; saying, that he would certainly have them at a period when their acceptance would be more honorable to him. Upon which he gave his word of honor, that if they were offered to him, he would refuse them. At noon, however, when he was sent for to c—t, he had not the power to resist, and calling upon his brother, on his return home, to apologize for his conduct, he there met with the Marquis of R when he received such a severe rebuke from them both, that from that moment he resolved upon his own destruction: he tried the effects of brandy to excess, and even laudanum, before he had recourse to this last expedient.——It is remarkable, that this gentleman's grandfather hanged himself. (5)

There is now a strong report, to which great credit is given, that his grace the Duke of Devonshire, will be married to Miss Wilkes.

Feb. 21. It is now said, that all the revenue acts in America are to be repealed, except one, which is to remain as a badge of the legislative authority of the Mother Country over the Colonies.

It is asserted for fact, by those whose situation in life gives them the best opportunity to be acquainted with such matters, that without some healing measures are speedily adopted, our whole American trade will be inevitably lost.

Feb. 23. The right hon. the Earl of Chatham is so severely afflicted with the gout, at his seat at Hayes in Kent, that it is feared his Lordship will not be able to attend his duty in Parliament for some time.

So great are the expectations of the trading part of mankind concerned in North-America, that baizes, narrow cloths, and several kinds of the woollen manufactory, are risen from ten to fifteen per cent. on the report that the acts of parliament so much complained of, will be repealed.

It now seems to be certain, that the parliament will be porogued on Tuesday the 20th of next month, unless something very unexpectedly occurs.

On Tuesday Lord North moved for an address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give orders for all the papers that have been received relative to the several associations formed on the continent, to be laid before the House.

Monday, the 5th of March, is fixed for the consideration of that important business.

It was thrown out on Tuesday, by Lord North, in a certain assembly, that three of the revenue acts would be repealed, and the others stand.

The more sensible of the minority begin now to cool in their resentments, and candidly acknowlege their inability of contending any more (during this session of parliament) against the ministry, who we are told are firmly fixed, without the least probability of a change either in men or measures.

☞ *For other late* London Advices, *see the* Half-Sheet SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, *April* 16.

By a Gentleman from Maryland, we learn, that a Vessel arrived there from Lisbon the beginning of April, that spoke with the January Packet on her passage from Falmouth to this port; but as he imagined she was arrived here, was not particular about enquiring the exact time.

BOSTON, April 23. 1770.

ON Tuesday last the House of Representatives, by a Majority of 70 out of 74 Votes, made Choice of JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; to be Speaker pro Tempore, for the present Session, and during the bodily Indisposition of THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; and having presented him to the Lieutenant-Governor for his Approbation, His Honor was pleased to send to the House the following Message, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

YOU having signified to me by a Message that Thomas Cushing, *Esq; your Speaker is necessarily absent by reason of Sickness, and that you have made Choice of* John Hancock, *Esq; to be Speaker pro Tempore, for the present Session, and during the Indisposition of the said* Thomas Cushing, *Esq: and having presented him to me for my Approbation, pursuant to the Direction of the Royal Explanatory Charter: (7)*

By Virtue of the Authority given me by the said Royal Explanatory Charter, I disapprove of the Choice you have made.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, 17th April 1770. *T. Hutchinson.*

The foregoing Message was read, and then the House was adjourned till next Morning Ten o'Clock.

We hear that on Wednesday last the House of Representatives made Choice of JAMES WARREN, Esq; Member for Plymouth, Speaker, pro Tempore; whom his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to approve of.

Messrs FLEETS.

THE Town of *Haverhill* at a legal Meeting on the 9th Day of April instant, in order to manifest their Regard for their Country's good, Voted and Resolved, That they would by all lawful Ways and Means exert themselves for the exposing all Persons to Shame and Contempt who shall offer to Sale British Goods imported contrary to the Agreement of Merchants; and those who shall purchase such Goods in said Town, or that shall be aiding or assisting to bring them into it till a general Importation shall take Place. And that all Persons who shall violate or counteract such salutary Measures shall be rendered incapable of being chosen to any Office of Profit or Honor in the Town.——And made choice of a Committee to inspect and see that all Resolves and Agreements with respect to such Goods be duly observed, and to give Notice and expose all Persons who shall violate them, that their Names may be remembered with Infamy.——And that on a Complaint or Suggestion in said Meeting that sundry Merchants in the town had not conformed to the Agreement of Merchants and had Goods in their Hands that ought to be given up and stored—On which it was declared by the principal Merchants then present that they had not imported any such Goods since December 1768.—And that they would give up to the Committee all such Goods that they had purchased of IMPORTERS since the said Agreement was duly acceded to, to be kept by them till a general Importation takes Place.——And that the Meeting was concluded with Thanks to the truly patriotic Merchants and others who had exerted themselves for the Good of our Country.

And the Committee for Inspection in said Town of Haverhill, with a considerable number of Merchants and principal Inhabitants, met together at the Sign of the Roebuck, in said Town, on the 13th of April instant, where a general Subscription was begun, which was to be promoted in every part of the Town; by which they engage to conform to the Votes and Resolves in their Town-Meeting; and agreed that the Merchants and Traders of the Town shall render to the Committee for Inspection an Account of Goods brought into the Town during said Term, to be examined before they are offered to Sale. *Haverhill, April* 16, 1770.

It gives great Satisfaction to the Town to find the Trade have so strictly adhered to the Non Importation Agreement. Scarce a single Person that came into it having yet broke it, and out of Six Vessels lately arrived from England there does not appear to be more than Half one Load of Goods that have come contrary to Agreement. Great Part of which are Goods belonging to other maritime Towns, and the Remainder were Imported chiefly by those few who refused from the first coming into the Non-Importation Agreement with the rest of the Trade, in Number about a Dozen, all whom, or as many as will not voluntarily House such Goods under the immediate Care of the Committee of Inspection, there to remain till the Acts are totally repealed, will we hear be advertised in next Thursday's Paper, and after that in all the other Papers for 2 Years, without Intermission.——The Trade passed this Vote last Saturday at Faneuil-Hall, and then Adjourned to Wednesday next, and we hear the Importers have already been served with Copies of the Vote that they may not plead Ignorance.

vid 4 Tax acts. viz, Molass Act. pa. 9. Vol. 2— Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 2. (2) vid the act claiming Right pa. 792. Vol. 1. (4) vid page 96. (5) vid page 110. (6) i.e. 3 articles taken off of the Tea Act. pa. 735. Vol. 1. (7) vid Charter. pa. 1077. Vol. 2.

* Speaker † Hardwick ‡ Rockingham * Court ** Chancellor †† Parliament ‡‡ See Speech pa. 65. Merchants agreements. & Proceedings. (3) in repeal of § Mr York Lord ¶ Stamp Act vid. repeal, pa. 411. Vol. 1 ¶ Turn to Index Vol. 2 to Find

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 2.

"*The ſituation of things here is as bad as it can be, no proſpect of a Repeal of the Duty on Tea:—The Duke of Grafton has given up his Office of firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Lord North ſucceeds him: than whom a more bitter enemy to us could not have filled his place. He has declared that the Duties on Paper, Glaſs & Colors, ſhall be ſet aſide, but Tea ſhall continue to be taxed in America. This appears as the determination of the Miniſtry in general, therefore little hope can be entertained from the Petition to the Houſe, which will be preſented by the Merchants next Monday or Tueſday.*——

"*It is ſaid by ſome that Lord North will not long continue in Office, and that Lord Rockingham's Adminiſtration will again be eſtabliſhed. I moſt ſincerely wiſh this was probable, but it is does not come ſo authenticated as to gain my belief.*——*The preſent Set are too powerful and too well fixed to be moved by the united efforts of the people. Petitions are conſidered as waſte paper, and received with ſuperlative contempt; and as R—— by obſerved the other night in a certain Houſe, he conſidered thoſe things complained of here as grievances, as no matters of importance at all. American affairs he added, deſerved conſideration; and it is the ſentiment of the Throne you find by a late Speech, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle is of more moment, than the complaints of the people.*——

"*Your friend* Mein *has been at his darling employ, abuſing the Town of Boſton in the Gazetteer; but he has not gone without an anſwer.*——

"*Lord Mansfield, & Sir Fletcher Norton Speakers to the Lords and Commons. What admirable proſpects open upon us!*——

"*The Reſolutions with regard to Mr. Wilkes furniſh a very laconic anſwer to all the Petitions.*——

"*Maj. Rogers is confined in the King's-Bench for debt, from whence it is not likely he will ſoon depart.*"——

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Marblehead, dated Feb. 17, 1770.

"*The Affair of the Revenue Acts comes on again in the Houſe next Wedneſday the 21ſt inſt. and it ſeems now pretty generally believed that a Repeal will take Place; and that the Article of Tea will be included; but if it ſhould, it is apprehended that it will be ſaddled here with at leaſt an Equivalent. We hope however a little Time will now inform us what we have to expect.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 20.

"*American Affairs, as you will ſee by the Votes of the Houſe, were to have come on the 12th but are put off* ſine die.——*The Petition of the Merchants trading to America was given in laſt Week, the ſubſtance of which is: That the Merchants of London were accuſtomed to export to America great Quantities of Goods, that the Returns were in Bullion, Bills of Exchange, and Commodities of various Sorts, eſſential for carrying on our moſt important Manufactures, that of late their Exportations have decreaſed, and their Trade to the Colonies labored under many Difficulties, which they humbly conceive are owing to the late Revenue Acts impoſing a Duty on Tea, Glaſs, Paper and Painters Colours; and pray that the Houſe may grant them ſuch Relief as ſhall to them ſeem meet.—They mention no particulars, and neither pray for a Repeal in whole or in part.—The Miniſtry and the oppoſition are divided among themſelves on American Affairs. Numbers of both Parties will be for a Repeal of Glaſs, Paint, and Paper, part for a Repeal of all; ſome will oppoſe a Repeal either partial or general; others will be for repealing the three Articles, and lower the Duty on Tea, which will ſupport the Authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, which all Parties are deſirous of ſupporting, and deſtroy every Temptation to a contraband Importation.*—— *It is certain, the three Articles above mentioned, will be repealed and no more.—The State of the Cuſtoms in America has been laid before the Houſe by the Miniſtry, and now lays on the Table for the Peruſal of the Members.*

"*Laſt Night the Committee of the whole Houſe reported on the State of the Nation.—In the courſe of this Debate the Minority loſt Ground.*——*The Miniſtry carried every point againſt them, and had a Majority of* 78."——

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Marblehead, dated Feb. 24, 1770.

"*We have now the Mortification to acquaint you that the Conſideration of the American Acts in the Houſe is again poſtponed to the 5th of March; and whether that will be deciſive or not, Time can only diſcover. Theſe repeated Delays are extremely diſagreeable, while we are kept in ſuch uneaſy Suſpence. If not determined on ſoon, the Spring Shipping will be totally ruined.*"——

Laſt Thurſday Evening the Rev. Mr. PHINEAS WHITNEY, of Shirley, was married to Miſs LYDIA BOWES, Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. BOWES, of Boxford, deceaſed.

We hear from Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, that laſt Monday died there, after a ſhort Illneſs, the Hon. SAMUEL WALDO, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Cumberland, and Colonel of one of the Regiments of Militia there.

At the Superior Court ſitting here laſt Friday, *Ebenezer Richardſon* and *George Wilmot* were tried for the Murder of one *Chriſtopher Snider*, a Lad of about 11 Years of Age, who was aſſembled with a Number of other Boys, on the 23d of February laſt, before the Shop of *Theophilus Lillie*, by Means of an Exhibition there, & the ſaid *Richardſon* was found guilty of the Charge, viz. of firing a loaded Gun among them, by means whereof the ſaid *Chriſtopher* was killed:—*Wilmot* was acquitted.

In the preſent Term of the ſaid Court, one *George White* was convicted of Burglary, in breaking into the Houſe of Mr. *John Moffatt*, and had the Benefit of the Clergy, being burnt in the Hand; he was alſo convicted of breaking into the Province Houſe & Stealing, for which he was ſentenced to be branded in the Forehead with the Letter B and to pay Coſt; he was alſo convicted upon two other Indictments againſt him for Stealing, on each of which he has been ſentenced to be whipt 20 Stripes, to pay treble Damages & Coſts. At the ſame Court, one *Patrick Freeman*, a Soldier, (being the ſame that was ſeized by the valiant Women at the North Part of the Town laſt Winter) was convicted of Burglary, and admitted to his Clergy & accordingly burnt in the Hand. One *Richard Smith* was alſo convicted of breaking into the Province Houſe with the ſaid *White*, and ſentenced to be branded upon the Forehead with the Letter B and to pay Coſts; he was alſo convicted upon ſix Indictments againſt him for Stealing, on each of which he was ſentenced to be whipt 20 Stripes and to pay treble Damages & Coſts: And at the ſame Court one *John Newington Clarke* & *Charles Lee*, were convicted of Stealing, and each of them ſentenced to be whipt 20 Stripes, and to pay treble Damages and Coſts; and the ſaid *White*, *Smith*, *Clarke* and *Lee*, having nothing wherewith to pay ſaid treble Damages, they were ordered to be ſold upon one Indictment for ſix Years, upon another for four, and upon another for two Years, and ſo in proportion to the Value of the Goods Stollen for paying ſaid Damages. And one *Stephen Bodge* was convicted upon an Indictment againſt him for a ſecond Theft, and ſentenced to be ſet upon the Gallows with a Rope round his Neck, to be whipt 20 Stripes and to pay Coſts.

On the 6th Inſtant, died of a Conſumption at Mohegan, in Connecticut, *Iſaiah Uncas*, Sachem of the Mohegan Tribe of Indians there.

On Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant, the Union Flag was diſplayed on Liberty-Tree, in Demonſtration of the Joy felt by the Friends to Conſtitutional Freedom, on the Expiration of the long Confinement of JOHN WILKES, Eſq; for Miſdemeanours of ſo dark a Nature, that all the Learning of a Court has not yet been able to diſcover their extreme Guilt to the Underſtandings of the Preſs.

On ſeeing the Flag hoiſted, our worthy Brethren at Roxbury did the ſame.

At Seven P. M. a Number of the Deſpiſers of Tyranny, and Haters of Treachery, Bribery and Corruption, met at the Whig Tavern, Golden Ball, and drank 22 patriotic Toaſts upon the Occaſion, which for want of Room we are obliged to omit.

To-Morrow Morning the 24th Inſt.

At TEN o'Clock,

Will begin the Sale of a large and valuable Aſſortment of Goods, at the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet,—among which are,

Fine and coarſe Iriſh Linnens, Chinces, Callicoes, Lawns, Cambricks, rich green Damaſk, grey Ducapes, Taffaties, Luteſtring, rich Mens black Velvets, Threads, Thickſets, Allopeens, Bombazeens, Silk Grograms, Cotton Velvets, Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Tammies, Silverets, Poplins, Mens and Womens worſted & Cotton Hoſe, Breeches Patterns, Checks, Gloves & Mitts, Durants, variety of Ribbons, &c.——Alſo, a Quantity of Starch, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Stone Juggs, Flaſk and Jarr Oyl, &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

☞ The SALE will begin To-Morrow Morning exactly at TEN o'Clock.

To be ſold at *PUBLIC VENDUE*,

On FRIDAY the 27th Inſtant,

(if not ſold before at private Sale)

At the Salutation Tavern, North End, *Boſton*,

An old Coaſting SLOOP,

Burthen about 77 Tons.——Said Sloop lays at *Ballord's* Wharf, near the Place of Sale, where ſhe may be viewed. For further Particulars enquire of *William Mackay* or Mr. *Michael Malcom*.

☞ *The Sale to begin at* 12 *o'Clock.*

TO BE LET

And enter'd upon immediately,

A good Houſe, with a Barn,

Outhouſes, Gardens and Orchard, in good Repair, pleaſantly ſituated within Ten Miles of *Boſton*; is about a Quarter of a Mile from the Church, & Half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

☞ The Houſe is partly furniſhed.——

New Philadelphia FLOUR,

To be Sold by

John Head,

At his Store (lately improved by Mr. *Peter Hughes*) next Door below Mr. *Robert Moodie's*, near the Eaſt End of *Faneuil* Hall Market.

Where may be had at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, In large or ſmall Quantities,

New Rice	Pepper
Beſt green Coffee	Ginger
Cocoa	Beſt Iſle Shoal Table Fiſh
Chocolate	Jamaica Fiſh
Loaf and brown Sugars	Weſt India Rum
New Raiſins	New England Ditto.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of Weſt-India GOODS is continued to be Sold at his Store in *Roxbury*, at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

☞ *GOODS of any Kind are taken in at the ſaid Store in* Boſton, *and will be diſpoſed of at a very reaſonable Commiſſion.—Any Perſon that would be pleaſed to favor him with their Buſineſs in that Way may depend on his beſt Endeavours for their Intereſt.*

POT-ASH.

Caſh given for good POT-ASH;

By PETER HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. *Cheever's*, in King-ſtreet.

Where there is to be ſold belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. Samuel Hughes, *deceaſed*,

Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths,

German Serges, Mens & Boys Hatts, Ticklenburgs, Cod & Mackrel Lines, Poland and common Starch, long & ſhort Pipes, Whiting, Coals, Cordage, Cables, Anchors, and a few Barrels of Turpentine.

N. B. A few Pieces of choice Ruſſia and Ravens DUCK to be Sold at the ſaid Store.

Warranted Sperma Ceti Candles,

Manufactured by Meſſ'rs *Ruſſell* and *Howland*, of *Dartmouth*,

To be ſold by *William Palfrey*,

☞ The Candles may be depended upon to be of the beſt kind, and fit to be exported to any Part of the World.

On FRIDAY next the 27th Inſtant,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Dwelling-Houſe of *John Gooch*, Eſq; in Marlboro'-ſtreet,

All his Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of

A crimſon worſted Damaſk Bed & Window Curtains, Cheſt on Cheſt of Draws of Mohogany, genteel Deſks, Dining Tables, neat Chineſe Tables, Feather Beds, Bedſteads, Carpets, Chairs, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Looking Glaſſes, China and Glaſs Ware.—Some Plate, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

☞ The above may be ſeen the Day before the Sale begins. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

FRIDAY next at TEN o'Clock.

On WEDNESDAY the 2d *May*,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the late Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. *Daniel Malcom*, deceaſed, near the North Grammar School,

All his Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of

Mohogany Dining Tables, Tea Tables, Looking Glaſſes, an Eight Day Clock, Feather Beds, Bedſteads and Bedding, Mohogany Cheſt on Cheſt Draws, Bureau, Deſk and Book Caſe with Glaſs Doors, an Eaſy Chair, Mohogany and Walnut Frame Leather Bottom and other Chairs, a Marble Slab, a variety of China and Glaſs Ware, Gold Watch, &c.—Alſo, the following Plate, viz. Tankards, Canns, Porringers, Spoons, Candleſticks, & Stand with Crewits, Butter Boats, Salvers, Caſtors, Cream Potts, Tea Tongs and Spoons, Sugardiſh, Cups, Punch Strainer and Ladle, Tea Pott, &c.—All kinds of Kitchen Furniture,—a Chaiſe & Harneſs, &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

☞ The Sale will begin on *Wedneſday* the 2d of *May* next, at Ten in the Morning, and continue from Day to Day until all is Sold.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *April* 21, 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Field & Snow from Virginia; Higgins from New London; Weſton & Hammon from North Carolina; Ball from Maryland; Trevitt from Rhode Iſland; Arnold, Wier, & Cockran from Cape Nichola; De Coſte from St. Lucia; Hammon from St. Euſtatia; Tower from Dominica & St. Euſtatia; Stevens from Jamaica; Derrington & M'Carthy from Barbados; Elwell from St. Martins; Davies, Lyde, Bryant, Freeman, Coffin & Cole from LONDON.

CLEARED-OUT.

Annable for Virginia; Gorham, Chapman and Church for Philadelphia; Starrat for Annapolis-Royal; Turner for New-York; Arnold & Howland for Newfoundland; Iſaac Brooks, Joſ. Brooks and Gracy for New-Haven; Doubleday for Quebec; Atwood for Halifax; Higgins & Edgerton for New London; Hoſea for Liverpool; Duun for Greenock.

// Vid Page 53. ◊ ſee the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. ¶ vid page 65. V Turn to Index Vol. 2. & the to Find Engliſh petitions. ~~vid page~~ ~~vid petitions pa. 20~~ X vid the whole affair pa. 50. (a) vid. pa. 226. Vol. 2.

IN *the* NORTH-BRITON Extraordinary, *published January* 22, 1770, *is an Account of the Debates in the Houſe of Commons on the Queſtion for the following Amendment to the Addreſs in Anſwer to the King's Speech, viz.* That the Houſe ſhould aſſure his Majeſty, they would proceed to enquire into the cauſes of the DISCONTENTS in his Majeſty's dominions; *when, after mentioning the Subſtance of what Sir* Fletcher Norton *& ſeveral other Members had ſpoke againſt the Amendment, it goes on, and ſays, Mr.* BURKE *then got up:—*

HE began with reprehending Sir Fletcher for giving his private opinion in a matter not now in debate, at the ſame time not ſaying one ſyllable to the queſtion, or ſetting the matters of the petitions right; that it was ſuch an anſwer, to what had been aſſerted of a general diſcontent, to ſay that the majority of the counties had not petitioned; as he had never heard. What, is it not a bad government, unleſs all the counties of England repreſent it as ſuch? Is there no proof of the majority of freeholders being diſcontented, unleſs a majority of the principal gentlemen in the petitioning counties, unleſs the juſtices of the peace ſign the petition: Are the freeholders of no account? The gentlemen have many ways of ſecuring to themſelves an intereſt in the government; penſions, places, being admitted to the levees of great men; but what have the ſmall freeholders? They have no weight, no ſhare in the government, if they are to be excluded the privilege of erecting repreſentatives, and complaining of grievances in the way they have done. He here made a moſt pathetic alluſion to the parable of the poor man's lamb, and ſaid this was the freeholder's lamb. But what an argument is it to ſay that the petitions do not expreſs any general diſcontent, becauſe the *principal* gentlemen do not ſign them: the gentlemen, it is well known, are much influenced; but the freeholders are above all menace, all fear, all influence. The *Juſtices of Peace* do not ſign? The *Juſtices of Peace* are under the immediate appointment of the Crown; and if it were true that they did no ſign, I ſhould hope it would be one of the laſt arguments againſt the petitions, if ever it can be any. Good God! Sir, is there no diſcontent if *all* the counties do not petition? What would they have that government to be, where every member of the community is to complain againſt it? I never heard of ſuch an argument as this before, and hope it will now be for the laſt time. There never was any thing like the preſent complaint; not one oppoſite petition or addreſs from the time the firſt petition was preſented. Look into the hiſtory of former times, into Charles the Second's time, into other periods, when Petitions were preſented. Were there not petitions againſt petitions? The Whigs petitioning one thing, the Tories againſt it; two parties always oppoſing one another; but there never was any thing like the preſent. Another thing they urge againſt Petitions is, that where the Middleſex Petition ſtated many grievances, the other counties did reject them as groundleſs. What! becauſe they do not mention them, but confine themſelves to the dragon, the huge grievance is that an evidence that they think they do not exiſt? I was one of thoſe who adviſed the not mentioning them, but confining the complaints to the violation of election; not that I thought, *he* (meaning Lord North) would repreſent, that they did not exiſt, for there are many other very great grievances, but *it* alone was ſufficient to urge a diſſolution; I ſay, Sir, *it* alone was ſufficient; and we ought all, Sir, to fall down and proſtrate ourſelves at his Majeſty's feet, and implore a diſſolution, for that baſe and treacherous breach of truſt we have been guilty of. It is our bounden duty to do it. Some of the beſt, the only patriotic members in the Long Parliament of Charles II. the Penſion Parliament as it was called, went as far as this. I am not at liberty now to go into an argument upon the incapaciating vote. I will only ſay, that all the ſophiſtry of the greateſt lawyers has not been able to convince one man of its legality, nor even to raiſe a doubt about it. He here ſaid ſomething as to the argument that had been alledged of the clergy not having ſigned, obſerving, that church preferments did always moſt powerfully operate with them. Notwithſtanding, he ſaid he knew ſome that had ſigned; and as to what had been ſaid, that the freeholders did not know did not underſtand, what they were about; he knew the epithets *baſe born*, and *ſcum of the earth*, had been applied to them, and now it was contended, the opinion of the *gentlemen* was only to be regarded. But why are not freeholders gentlemen? What is there that makes the freeholders *baſe born*, if the *gentlemen*, as they are called, are not? I know not, our conſtitution knows not. A freeholder is as good a gentleman as any in the kingdom. I am aſhamed of the arguments that have been uſed, to ſhew that there are no diſcontents, or juſt grounds of complaint. They are ſuch, that, if they were good, no diſcontent, no ground of complaint could ever exiſt. But the adminiſtration themſelves do not agree. For while ſome in *high* offices contend there are none, others in as *high* offices, frankly admit there are diſcontents and that an enquiry ought to be made into the cauſes of them. I muſt detain you, Sir, with a few obſervations upon the miniſter's ſpeech. He has not thought fit to ſay a ſyllable of thoſe diſcontents.

He proceeded now to ſtate the affairs of America. He obſerved, that they had brought the affairs of that country into ſuch a ſituation, into ſuch difficulty, that wiſdom itſelf could not deviſe the means of ſetting them right; that they had reverſed every principle of prudent conduct.

In this part he particularly exerted himſelf. It is impoſſible to collect even the heads of all the variety of proofs he brought to eſtabliſh what he had advanced, and thoſe I do recollect loſe all their beauty and energy, by the bad repreſentation here given of them. Every thing he aſſerted he demonſtrated by moſt irrefragable proofs. His language was not only ſtrong and clear, but eloquent. His action exceeded his elocution, for his voice is his leaſt accompliſhment. He was ſo intrepid in every part of his ſpeech, and did ſo inforce every argument, that one would have thought he ſpoke from inſpiration. If there was any fault, it was that his ſpeech was too rich, and abounded with too much matter, which was rather owing to the variety of matter he was obliged to go into, than any want of ſkill in the diſpoſition of his argument. However, there was one fault in him, at leaſt in my humble opinion, and that was a too quick and ſudden tranſition from the grave to the ludicrous, ſo that his hearers were often taken all at once from the deepeſt melancholy, to a ſcene as laughable as it is poſſible to imagine. He was exceedingly happy in all his alluſions and figures. But I wiſh to recollect the weighty parts of his arguments. It muſt be noted, that he was not giving his opinion either on what the miniſtry ſhould have done formerly, or what they ſhould now do concerning America, but only to ſhew how abſurdly they had acted in that reſpect.

That having plunged the affairs of that country into the greateſt difficulties, they ſhould now come to aſk Parliament to get them out; that they found America in the moſt perfect peace and harmony; that they were the firſt and only cauſe of deſtroying that harmony; that they laid a duty or tax upon America, not for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, for they declared at the time, they knew it would not defray the officers charges (a tax, with reſpect to this country, confeſſedly the moſt impolitick, being a duty on our own exports) but with the avowed deſign of aſſerting the right to raiſe a revenue; that he would not mention the Stamp Act, but what ſort of an act in the name of wonder was this! They begin with treating America haſhly; they afterwards ſpeak of her as diſaffected; they at laſt drive her to deſpair. They withhold all appearance of favour; no dawn of hope is afforded her. They ſend over a military force; they recall that force, and ſend over a military force again. They menace and uſe compulſion firſt, and then uſe ſoftening meaſures. They endeavour to win the Americans into a compliance, after having failed in compelling them. Was there ever any conduct like this! any thing ſo abſurd! to menace and uſe compulſive meaſures firſt, and this failing, to aſk, to intreat, to beg a compliance. What conſiſtency was this! they reverſe the rule of all wiſe and prudent governments, which try gentle meaſures firſt, and if thoſe fail, have recourſe to compulſive ones. What opinion muſt the Americans have of us? Muſt they not think we are a ſet of the moſt inconſiſtent, contemptible wretches upon earth? I do not mean to juſtify all that they have done: however, in moſt things, they have reaſoned better on the conſtitution than us. The Miniſter's ſpeech of laſt year had a charge againſt them, at leaſt one colony, as being rebellious; and I remember very well, at the opening of the ſeſſions, we were deſired to concur, and be unanimous in our reſolves on the ſubject of America. Did any body ever hold a contrary conduct? In the middle of the ſeſſions the Miniſtry paſs ſeveral reſolutions, condemning the proceedings of their Aſſemblies, accuſing them at the ſame time of treaſon, by the vote which reſolved, that the act of Parliament of King Henry VIII. extended to them. That reſolution muſt be underſtood as accuſing them of treaſon; for otherwiſe, why reſolve, that an act of Parliament made againſt treaſon, extended to them? But, after this horrid accuſation, was any body ever brought over to be tried for treaſon? and yet they are accuſed of it. But what do the colonies do upon this? Why, the colony of Virginia, in which I think they ſhew better reaſoning upon the conſtitution than us, came to a reſolution *(then he read the reſolution)* in which the aſſembly does plainly queſtion the legality of the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons. But what Governor do they ſend to this Colony? (and in thoſe critical ſituations ſtrict regard ought to be paid to the qualifications of perſons ſent to diſcharge ſo important a duty) A man is ſent no way qualified to diſcharge that high truſt; *(he then read the ſpeeches that paſſed between his Excellency the Governor and the Governed, in which are the moſt ridiculous absurdities.)* By theſe groſsly abſurd proceedings, I do not know by what name bad enough to call them, they have brought his Majeſty into ſuch perplexity, that he tells you he does not know what to do.

Then he went into another part of the ſpeech. They have made his Majeſty tell Europe that he was afraid of going to war, and they have given one of the ſtrongeſt reaſons in the world, the want of ſupplies. I am afraid of its truth; but that is not always to be told. What muſt this country, that uſed to give law to Europe? &c. &c.—But I muſt not omit mentioning ſome of his bold and ſpirited aſſertions. Deſcribing the miſeries of his country, its dangers from without, its diſcontents within, addreſſing himſelf to the Speaker more particularly, you have heard, ſaid he, the very exiſtence of this Houſe queſtioned, its authority contemned; and can ſit ſtill, unmoved, and hear this? No! the very chair you ſit in ſhakes; it is without a foundation; do you not feel it ſhir? do you not feel it rub againſt you? You have heard to-day, Sir, what cannot be heard in a Houſe of Commons, the Repreſentative of a very great county *(looking to Sir Geo. Savile)* declare, that a reſolution, a judgment of this Houſe, was illegal; that he told his conſtituents ſo. You heard him patiently. He ought to be ſent to the Tower. Many of the moſt reſpectable members of this Houſe, ſpeaking for their counties, have ſaid the ſame thing. They ought to be ſent to the Tower—I ought to be ſent to the Tower. I have ſaid this day what, in the ordinary courſe of the Houſe, could not paſs unpuniſhed. But we are not, in the ordinary courſe of a firſt day's meeting, to echo back the words of the Speech. We muſt not be in the ordinary courſe. We muſt not be like the horned cattle in the hold, while the ſhip of the ſtate goes ſmoothly down the ſtill ſtream of the river.

I don't know exactly in which part of his ſpeech thoſe expreſſions occurred. It had been urged by ſome of the miniſterial party, that every undue influence, every art had been practiſed, to bring about the petitions, by writing, private meetings, &c. In anſwer, he ſaid, what *arts!* Was writing and printing undue influence? Were not members at liberty to tell their conſtituents what they thought upon what was done in Parliament. He never heard before that writing and printing were undue influence. What *art* had been uſed! nothing but what was honeſt, that braved the day; an *art* that, he hoped, would ever be uſed. If any thing unconſtitutional, if any thing illegal had been done, puniſh the offenders. If the Petitions were groundleſs, puniſh the promoters of thoſe Petitions. Nothing of this ſort has been attempted; but if the Petitions were groundleſs, if there was not a general diſcontent, the promoters ought to be puniſhed. The *art*, believe me, Sir, is a very honeſt one. You hear nobody recede, nobody diſclaim the *art*. It was an *art* to preſerve the conſtitution the form of government. Don't think I ſay it is the beſt government: no, by no means; it may be in theory: but let us, at leaſt, preſerve the *form* of a conſtitution. The opinion of the freeholders has been ridiculed and repreſented as the effect of ignorance. The opinion of the freeholders, of the *yeomen* of this country, and their ſons, is not to be ſo treated. They have good ſenſe at leaſt, if they have not all the ingenuity, all the ſophiſtry of ſome *gentlemen*. They are an honeſt, a moſt reſpectable body.—We have heard a great deal of the *principal gentlemen* It would be well to remember, Sir, that the people once ſtruggled for their liberties, and they had the good luck to get the better? And what became of the *gentlemen?* why, they were made the ſervants of mechanics and perſons in buſineſs. Let not ſo great a ſtreſs be laid upon the *principal gentlemen*. We are told that there are no general diſcontents; that the majority are very well contented. Why, Sir, Lord Clarendon, when he is giving an account of Charles the Firſt's execution, before the gates of his palace, tells you the generality of the people were for him.——But none, it ſeems, but *baſe born* freeholders, and the *ſcum of the earth*, are now diſcontented.

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vid pa. 93. 2 vid — Arrival of Fleet & Army page 263. Vol. 2. 3 vid — Speech pa. 363. Vol. 2. — vid. page 436—444. — 468. Vol. 2. 4 vid. page 534. Vol. 2. (a) Lord Bolteliner Turn to Index Vol. 2 — to Find his ſpeeches.

1 vid page 65. 2 vid addreſs pa. 74. 3 Turn to Index Vol. 2. 4 This to Find petitions. 5 vid. page 536. 6 In placing Luttrel in the Room of Wilkes, vid page 538—550. Vol. 2 = vide Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (1) vid. Stamp Act Vol. 1. pa. 53.